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J. B. POWELL HOLLINGTON K. TONG
Editor and Publisher Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON PETER S. JOWE
Financial Editor and Representative in Hankow
Business Manager Hankow, China.
MARGARET C. POWELL HIN WONG
Local Editor and Women's Representative in South
Interests. China, Canton.

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs.....	207
Japanese Circulate More Rumors About American Firms	209
Special Articles	
The Inter-Allied Watch-Dog of the Chinese Eastern Railway.....Hollington K. Tong	210
Building China's Greater University Upton Close	212
News from North China	215
News from Central China	217
News from South China	218
Who's Who in China	219
News Summary of the Week	220
Men and Events	222
The Chinese Women Returned Students	238
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs	242
Finance and Commerce	
The Trade of China for 1919.....	244
New Books and Publications	
The Chinese Wonder Book M. C. P.	261
The United States Court for China	262
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance, and Commerce of China...C.F. Remer and H. F. MacNair	vii

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THREE or four things have happened in the last few weeks that have done more to enhance the prestige of the Peking government with the Chinese people than all of the dickerings of the politicians concerned in the internal peace conference at Shanghai in two years. The first thing was China's note to Japan refusing direct negotiation of the Shantung Problem. The next thing was China's note to Great Britain and Japan setting forth China's ideas regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. The next and perhaps the most vital thing is Peking's effort to abrogate the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement. The chief trouble with China's officials is a monumental ignorance of China's present strong position in world affairs. The American Minister brought out this point in a recent address in Shanghai, when he told of the excellent feeling toward China that exists almost everywhere in the world and cited three big things that have contributed to China's present strong position: The cessation of the opium traffic; the revolution of 1911; the conduct of China's delegates at the Peace Conference. If China will but avail herself of some of the experience of her statesmen who have a real knowledge of outside affairs and follow the advice of some of her disinterested friends—and adopt a strong attitude in her dealings with outside nations she will go a long way in settling her internal trouble and at least help her external troubles. Some of China's enemies have pictured China as the "international cry baby that yelled when it was hit, but did not strike back." Dr. John Dewey, the American educator now in China, recently made the statement that the most encouraging element in China today is that in various parts of the country are to be found people who are going ahead and doing constructive things without waiting for somebody else to put the country in order first.

LONG distance telephone connection between Shanghai and Nanking, and between Nanking and Peking, which will pass through such cities as Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Tsingtao, and Tsinan, will be under Japanese control, according to recent reports from Peking. In 1918 a telephone loan agreement was signed by Mr. Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Communications, and Mr. Nishihara, an unofficial financial ambassador from Tokyo, in consideration of a loan of Yen 20,000,000 from Japan. At the time when the loan was concluded, it was generally thought that the agreement concerned the improvement and extension of the Peking telephone service. It now appears that the scope of the agreement was far wider than that, and it included the construction and maintenance of long distance telephones in Kiangsu and several other provinces. Information has now developed to the effect that the Japanese plan to begin construction of long distance telephone lines first in Kiangsu, and that the system will begin at Shanghai and terminate at Nanking for the time being. Several tons of materials have recently arrived at Shanghai from Japan for the purpose, it is reported. The value of the materials such as wire and accessories for Shanghai telephones, and materials for long distance service lines runs into many thousands of Yen. It is also reported that a Chinese-Japanese telephone corporation has been organized with its headquarters at Shanghai to furnish the Chinese government with telephone materials in direct violation of an agreement made between the Ministry of Communications and the Western Electric Company of America some time ago whereby the China Electric Company (a subsidiary organization), was established to supply all the government telephone services with required material. That Japanese control of the Chinese telephone communication either in the province of Kiangsu or elsewhere is unpopular is evinced by the large number of telegrams and petitions which the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu, the local educational associations, and the Chambers of Commerce at Soochow, Chinkiang and Nanking, have sent to Peking in protest against it. The gist of these protests is that the telephone is an important form of communication and that its control must rest with the provincial authorities, inasmuch as it also concerns political, educational, commercial and police affairs of the province. The good administration in Shansi such as the rapid development of a democratic form of government has been in a large measure due to ease of intercourse between local and provincial authorities. In that province the telephone system is nearly perfect, and is controlled by the provincial government. All the districts are connected with the provincial capital

of Shansi by telephone so that the Governor has no difficulty in reaching every subordinate official under him no matter how far away they may reside. The representatives of Kiangsu ask that a similar system be instituted in their province and that it shall not be controlled by foreigners. It, however, appears that a strong fight to save Kiangsu from Japanese control of telephone communication is needed before the Peking government is disposed to consider the petitions seriously. More will be heard on this subject, later on. It may be all well and good to sell concessions right and left and pocket the commissions, but the day of reckoning will come when the lender closes in on his "purchase" and then the Chinese people will have their say.

IT has been persistently reported during the last few weeks that the *Anfu Club*, which has been more or less under Japanese influence in the past, and the *Kuomintang*, which has opposed *Anfu* activities for more than two years and has never hesitated to characterize it as unpatriotic, have shaken hands and are now co-operating whole-heartedly. General Wang I-tang, a leader of the *Anfu Club*, whom the *Kuomintang* had refused to recognize as Northern Chief Delegate to the Shanghai Internal Peace Conference since his appointment, many months ago has now been accepted by that southern political party as qualified to hold a peace conference with the southern leaders. Mr. Tang Shao-yi, whose appointment as Southern Chief Delegate was withdrawn several weeks ago by the southern government, is still being recognized by the *Anfu Club* as the Chief of the Southern Peace Delegation. The *Anfu Club* has also been urging the President not to agree to the new southern appointee, Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, but to continue dealing with Mr. Tang Shao-yi. General Wang I-tang and Mr. Tang Shao-yi have in fact already commenced their preliminary peace discussions. Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, new Southern Chief Delegate, whose arrival from Canton at Shanghai has been reported, is left out in the cold. Reports are consequently being extensively circulated that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Tang Shao-yi, of the *Kuomintang*, have come to an understanding with leaders of the *Anfu Club*, and that in the future, these leaders representing both parties will work together against their opponents. The opponents of the *Kuomintang*, are Tsen Chuen-hsuan, an important administrative director in the southern government at Canton, and General Lu Yung-ting, Military Governor of Kwangsi, both of whom are leaders of *Chenghsueh-hui*, another political party. It was these leaders who appointed Mr. Wen Tsung-yao as Southern Chief Delegate to replace Mr. Tang Shao-yi. The opponents of the *Anfu Club* are leaders of the *Chihli* faction

of the *Peiyang* Military Party such as General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli; General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor Fengtien; and the Yangtse Military Governors. Most of the members of the *Anfu Club* are militarists of the *Anhui* faction of the *Peiyang* Party. The reported combination of the *Anfu Club* and the *Kuomintang* has been off-set by the combination of the Chihli faction of the *Peiyang* Party and the *Chenghsueh*hui. The issue of the struggle between these two groups is as uncertain as at the time when the *Kuomintang* and the *Chenghsueh*hui in the south combined themselves against the Chihli and Anhwei (or *Anfu Club*) factions of the *Peiyang* Party. It is, however, difficult to guess whether the *Kuomintang* and the *Anfu Club* will continue their cordial relationship until after the unification of the country whether their co-operation is only in the matter of the selection of the chief peace delegates of the two governments. Notwithstanding the denials issued by the *Kuomintang* leaders that any understanding had been reached between their party and the *Anfu Club*, rumors about the co-operation of these two parties persist. The *Peking Leader*, for instance, states that "eminent leaders of the South such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Tang Shao-yi, have deputed confidential representatives to solicit the favor of a certain General in persuading Marshal Tuan to form a cabinet on an entirely new basis. But, attractive as the offer seems, it is, however, not the intention of the old Marshal to run the great risk at the present moment, when he considers it to be not so opportune as his flatterers thought it to be." On this question the *Yih Shih Pao*, an anti-*Anfu* paper, has this much to say: "Why is it that the *Anfu Club* and the *Kuomintang*, whose objects are diametrically opposite, can work together? The two parties, in our opinion, have one in common. The *Anfu Club* makes Northern China its headquarters, and it is now opposed by the Chihli faction. The *Kuomintang* made the southwestern provinces as its sphere of influence, and it has now been expelled from them by the *Kueichow* party, namely, the *Chenghsueh*hui. Although they are opposed to each other, the *Anfu* and the *Kuomintang* have found it advisable to combine their efforts in the hour of suffering. In other words, they have been driven together by circumstances. Their temporary co-operation is due to selfish motives, and as long as they are both in a position of hardship, they will continue to help each other, but the moment they have overthrown the *Kueichow* party and the Chihli faction they may start fighting again. The American saying that "politics makes strange bed-fellows" certainly has a modern application in China to-day.

SHANGHAI is to have a new Community Union Church organized under American

auspices! The entire American community in this part of China will welcome this action of the American Song Service body taken at its annual meeting on Sunday, June 20. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

1. That a definite church organization be undertaken by the Song Service Committee.
2. That this church be incorporated under American law and that it be so organized as to conserve harmony among the existing churches, to make federation possible and to promote interdenominational religious unity.
3. That in view of the growth of the foreign population in the western sections of the International and French Settlements of Shanghai, we propose that the eventual location of this church shall be in this vicinity.
4. That the organization should take the form of a community church similar to those being developed in the United States of America, open and attractive to Christians of other nationalities as well as to Americans.

The American Song Service had its beginning in a meeting of some twenty Americans for religious worship three years ago. This meeting has now grown to an average Sunday attendance of 300 so that the organization of a definite church organization was inevitable. The entire community has been canvassed and the future of the enterprise appears bright, not the least encouraging element being offers of full support from existing church organizations such as the present Shanghai Union Church, the Free Christian Church and other organizations. Along with the American School, clubs and other organizations that have found a place in the new American development in this part of China, the new church will find a distinct place in the Community—not only for the Americans but for other nationals as well.

Japanese Circulate More Rumors About American Firms

TAKING advantage of the present unsettled exchange situation and its resulting effect upon the Shanghai piece goods, metal, chemical and machinery markets, the Japanese have been circulating adverse rumors regarding the stability of certain American firms in this field. The present underhand Japanese campaign among the Chinese to cast discredit upon American business in China had its beginning in Tientsin a few weeks ago when the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in that city circulated a printed report to the effect that the firm of Fearon, Daniel and Company was insolvent. Attorneys for the firm were able to obtain copies of the circular issued by the Japanese Chamber and as a result a suit for damages has been filed with the Japanese authorities in Peking and Tientsin

for Taels 300,000. W. A. B. Nichols, president of Fearon, Daniel and Company, accompanied by Attorney W. S. Fleming are now in Tientsin in connection with the case.

It has now developed that the Japanese are behind a similar campaign in Shanghai. The Japanese newspaper, *Shanghai Nichi-Nichi*, in its issue of June 19, 1920 contained a long article to the effect that a "trading company of a certain nationality located on Yuen Ming, Yuen Roads and another located on the Bund Shanghai" are in serious financial difficulties. The article charges the firm in question with being responsible for the anti-Japanese boycott and then goes on to say that the firm itself is now in serious trouble and has been forced to "discharge 50 foreigners and 200 Chinese from its staff."

Since the article is plainly directed at an American firm, certified copies have been turned over to the American Consul-General and it is understood that legal action against the Japanese newspaper may be instituted. In order to reassure the Chinese merchants regarding the stability of American business in China, the American Chamber of Commerce of China on June 18, sent a letter to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, asking that body to report to the American Chamber all cases of damaging rumors being spread in this field adversely affecting American trade. The chamber points out in view of the number of new foreign firms now opening offices in Shanghai, that it is natural that some should find the field unprofitable and withdraw. The letter points out that in the last five years only five American firms, three of whom were members of the American Chamber, have withdrawn from this field and in all cases they were companies not yet firmly established. The American Chamber offers to supply the Chinese Chamber with information regarding the stability of American companies in Shanghai where such information is obtainable and asks the cooperation of the Chinese Chamber in "permitting nothing to be done by certain interests to undermine the pleasant and mutually profitable relations existing between American and Chinese business houses."

Translations of the letter sent by the American Chamber of Commerce to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce received wide publicity in the Chinese press on Wednesday of this week.



The Inter-Allied Watch-Dog of the Chinese-Eastern Railway

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

SUPREME efforts are being made by China to persuade Paris, London and Washington not to dissolve the Inter-Allied Railway Technical Commission in Siberia for the simple reason that China is fully convinced that Japan will seize the Chinese Eastern Railway immediately following the abolition of the Commission. The Japanese do not intend to withdraw their troops until they have exhausted every means to get control of this railroad. It is therefore up to the Peking government to do its utmost to preserve for China one of the most important railways within her domain. If China never fought in her life before, she must fight this time to resist any effort to transfer the line to Japan. She has such definite rights that all she has to do is to stand firm and resist overtures or pressure to abandon her title. Long ago she should have seized the railway as trustee of the interest of the shareholders and secured the assistance of the Technical Commission in the operation of the line. She should now do everything within her power to interest the allied governments in their own interests as well as hers to provide her with means to take over the line and operate it until such time as conditions in Russia would allow the resumption of the pre-war operating arrangement. The Chinese government concurs with this view in general.

"China is entitled to buy back the Chinese Eastern Railway in thirteen years," stated one of the allied diplomats in Peking, "and it will be one of the most colossal blunders that she has ever committed if she succumbs to any pressure or any overture to let this railway go. If properly approached, it is possible that the Allies will assist the Chinese government to take over the line and make a loan to it of some ten million dollars to carry on the needed reorganization work. China should also do whatever is possible to secure the retention of the services of Colonel Stevens and at least ten American railway experts to be stationed at various points along the line. Above all, as an earnest example of good faith she should immediately cancel and publish the abominable military pact which has given Japan an excuse to take advantage of the agreement made with the Allies concerning the despatch of an expedition to Siberia."

How the Inter-Allied Railway Technical Commission has been acting as a watch-dog of the Chinese Eastern Railway since its existence and why it is necessary to retain it, a general account of the situation in Siberia following the allied expedition will show. Japan is carrying on in Siberia exactly the same policy as she has been doing in China and as Germany carried on in Belgium. With this addition, she is little more successful there since she has been able under the guise of co-operating with the Allies to take complete control of Vladivostok and virtual control along the Chinese Eastern Railway. In China Japan's tactics are to prevent the Chinese people from the inauguration of a constitutional government. Her military party endeavors to accomplish this by working one Chinese political party against the other, and thereby producing a state of chaos which enables Japan to reap advantages in the shape of concessions or rights or privileges from whatever party which happens to be in power or from any party requesting her assistance. In China, Japan has not yet been,

however, able to utilize her military arms in taking forceful possession of Chinese territory other than in Shantung and in the past in Manchuria. Her efforts in this direction is hindered by the fear of consequences if Japan should launch an army corps into China. She could not very well commit herself to such a policy without the acquiescence of the big powers, and it seems that the time has gone past for her to expect anything of this kind. So the military machine of Japan which cost her people tremendous sums has to be used elsewhere. Its creators have tried to justify its existence in Siberia. It would however seem that the object in view is not to be consummated even in that region.

Originally, opportunity to extend the Japanese Empire seemed to arrive when the Allies decided to send an expeditionary force into Siberia. That expedition developed in consequence of the Japanese attempt to send forces into Siberia with the double object of helping the Czecho-Slovak troops who were fighting their way from European Russia and of stamping out the tide of Bolshevism which was fast spreading eastward. The Allies could not see eye to eye with Japan in this regard, and they decided that international interests would be better safeguarded if the expedition into Siberia was to be composed of an allied force. Japan naturally had to agree to this arrangement, but she did so with reservations. It was finally decided among the Allies that the force representing each country should be a comparatively small one and should consist of a given number of officers and men. Japan decided in her own mind that an opportunity would come to her to take a large share in the expedition, and awaiting the opportunity she prepared a considerably larger expeditionary force than was called for by the agreement with the Allies.

It was not long before the representatives of the Allies in Siberia realized that Japanese representation was far and away beyond the original number. Conditions which arose in Siberia in the shape of Bolshevik risings in various parts of a very large territory helped Japan further to bring in more troops than could be counted by the Allies, and in course of time her forces were several fold more than the original quota. In addition to the allied arrangement, Japan took advantage of the secret military pact with China and was able to bring further forces to bear on the situation. In consequence she became the dominant power. Her soldiers were placed in strategical points along the Chinese Eastern Railway and along the Ussuri Railway.

In order to keep the line of communication open from Vladivostok, the Allies decided to appoint an Inter-Allied Railway Technical Commission. The United States of America sent out a large contingent of expert railway men, but for a very long time their usefulness was destroyed and their services were not used. Eventually they got into positions of some influence with Colonel Stevens at the head of the Commission, and their presence has been of definite value to both China and Russia.

As time went on, the Allies discovered to their great regret that Japan as a party to the agreement under which they all went into Siberia was acting very far from their ideas when they made the original arrangement. It became evident that Japan was bent upon fulfilling her own desires regardless of the presence in Siberia of allied forces and despite the undertakings that had been entered into. In numerous petty ways obstruction to the allied program was carried out, and in course of time it developed that the Japanese militarists were conducting a regular campaign with the object of

destroying the work of the allied forces. With the arrival in Eastern Siberia of the Czech forces, and inspired by a desire to break away from a situation which was being rendered increasingly difficult by the attitude of the Japanese militarists, the allied governments decided to withdraw their forces. This left Japan alone in Siberia and she quickly began to take advantage of the position she had thus secured.

The Inter-Allied Commission still functioned, but more in theory than in practice. This body found the Japanese to be experts in frustrating the plans of any one seriously desirous of helping Siberia to get on to its feet. Numerous outrageous acts committed by Japanese military forces culminated in the very strong protest made to the various Powers by the Inter-Allied Commission about April 10. This protest was too significant to be ignored by the governments to whom it was addressed, and combined with the reports illustrating the methods adopted by Japan, eventually moved these governments to some action which resulted in a change of policy on the part of Japan on May 6.

Prior to this date, the Japanese treated the Inter-Allied Railway Technical Commission almost contemptuously. And the agreement made between the parties was disregarded so often that the members of the Commission were compelled time after time to ask the Japanese if they intended to adhere to the undertaking or openly disregard it. No satisfaction could be secured until about May 6, when the Japanese military commander announced that Japan did intend to live up to the agreement. This change of policy it must be assumed was due to pressure from the Allied governments coupled with the entrance of Japan into the new International Banking Consortium.

In saying that a change of policy took place, perhaps it is better to class it as a change of method Japan was dealing with a desperate situation so far as she herself was concerned. Her ambition was to secure control of the railway system from Vladivostok westward, and particularly of that section known as the Chinese Eastern Railway. The presence of the Inter-Allied Commission and perhaps more particularly the American railways corps was a thorn in her side, and a very substantial thorn. Japan's representatives very quickly found that nonsense was not going to be tolerated, but despite this, they did everything they could to prevent the operation on adequate lines of either the Ussuri or the Chinese Eastern Railways. Every possible form of irritating obstruction was practised, and this policy culminated early in April in the *coup* at Vladivostok when the Japanese forces took advantage of the Nikolavsk and Habarovsk situation to disarm the forces under the provisional government at Vladivostok and assumed military control. There was not the slightest justification for this act, and particularly for the utilization of machine guns and heavy cannon in the streets of the city. Japan, however, felt secure in her excuse and to this day has managed to maintain military dominance.

Simultaneously with the *coup* at Vladivostok, the Japanese forces along the whole Chinese Eastern Railway were increased and it looked as if the operation of the line would be usurped by the Japanese authorities. The resistance of the Inter-Allied Commission alone was responsible for preventing such a development, and it was with considerable chagrin that Japan had to submit to the protest which this Commission felt constrained to place upon its record and forward to the various governments. It was a serious indictment of Japan. While it did not bring about the removal of the Japanese guards from the railway, it frustrated for the time being

Japan's plans to take over the line. Means were however, not exhausted.

While Japan was giving considerable attention to this method of procedure in the hope that she may be allowed to slip in to a commanding position and bring about the dissolution of the Inter-Allied Commission upon the withdrawal of the British, American and French forces, she was busily engaged in an endeavor to put Attamen Semenoff up as director of a buffer state comprising the territory eastward to the sea from the Selenga River which empties into Lake Baikal. The Russians themselves originated the idea of a buffer state in order to avoid the necessity of fighting Japan, the Soviet announcing that the administration of such a state would be in the hands of Zemstvos and would not be on the Soviet principle. Japan saw better opportunity for the fulfilment of her desire by supporting Semenoff. She believed at the time that Semenoff carried sufficient guns to elevate himself to the presidency of the state, but as in other cases, Japan backed the wrong horse. Semenoff not only does not possess the attributes of a leader, but on the contrary he is actuated by motives which condemn him in the eyes of his own people.

Prior to the time when Japan first showed an indication of supporting Semenoff, she had caused considerable ill-feeling amongst the Russian people. It was not long after her open support of Semenoff that this ill-feeling developed into hatred. In the end, Japan had to admit the impossibility of Semenoff ever being able to become a popular leader. The result was that she had to abandon support of Semenoff in order to save herself from the odium which was attached to him. To overthrow Semenoff did not prove to be an easy matter, and to this day Japan is, to use a Chinese proverb, "still riding a tiger." Semenoff is holding tight to his arrangement with the Japanese and is demanding their continued support while they are afraid to jump off the animal's back lest they should be in a more awkward predicament. The gain which Japan expected from Semenoff was that he would be able to secure for them the various concessions which they desired in Siberia.

It must not be overlooked for a moment that Japan wants the natural resources of Siberia just as she is forever struggling to obtain control of those of China. If she can get possession by hook or by crook of the railway system from Vladivostok to Lake Baikal, or if she can only acquire the Chinese Eastern Railway, she will be in a position of tremendous strength and will have in her hands the key to the whole situation in Northern Asia. With the railway system from Dalny to Harbin and thence east and west over North Manchuria, Japan will be in command of one of the greatest granaries in Asia as well as an extremely important mineral region. She would be enabled to block any of Russia's future ambitions and also would have in her hands the mastery of China.

In the program which Japan sets out to develop she has failed in one or two respects. The opportunity for her to take forceful control of the railways as a result of internal strife is for the time being at all events past. The very stupidity in antagonizing the Russian people drove those people together. Japan has endeavored to play one political party off against the other as she has so successfully done in China. But the Russians are apparently made of a little different stuff from that composing their neighbors to the south. Instead of further disuniting the Russians, the interests displayed by the Japanese alarmed them and set them seriously thinking that self-defence was an essential and that it could be only secured by the abandonment

of political squabbles and the pledge of support to the Zemstvos government. The mass meeting at Vladivostok of all the public parties was made the occasion to announce that the Russians of Siberia intended to stand together against their common enemy. This is a lesson which China should take to heart, but it must be said that it was the conditions which have come to pass in China which warn the Russians against being trapped by the same trickery. The Anglo-Saxons have a proverb to the effect that it is vain to spread a net before the birds. Had Japan had the sense to adopt a policy different from that which she has been pursuing in China she may have surprised the Russians and her Allies by putting something over. As it is, she finds herself in an extremely difficult situation, but still doing her utmost in trying to work herself into a position to enable her to reap the harvest that she sees in sight.

Having failed to secure the control of the Ussuri Railway from Vladivostok to Pogradichnaya on the eastern frontier between Northern Manchuria and Siberia, she is still striving to gain her end on the Chinese Eastern Railway. She is campaigning to have the Inter-Allied Railway Technical Commission modified by the exclusion of the representatives of those countries whose troops have been withdrawn, the revised commission she proposes to be composed of representatives of Japan, Russia and China. The agreement under which the Allies constituted this Commission states that it is to function until foreign troops are withdrawn from Siberia, and the construction now being put on that clause is that the Commission shall operate until the Japanese are withdrawn—they being foreign. This is the term which confounds the Japanese, but they are none the less insistent in their efforts to find some loop-hole by which they can upset the Allied calculation.

The public is too well acquainted with the Japanese attempt to interest the Chinese in loans to put the organization of the Chinese Eastern Railway upon its feet, and the Chinese refusal to consider such overtures. It is also well-known to the public that Japan has adopted numerous obstructive practices to break down the patience of the Allied representatives and cause them to quit, to say nothing of devices which Japan from time to time created in the hope that she will be able to convince the Allies that they should entrust her solely with the settlement of affairs in Siberia. The arrangement under which the Japanese troops are in Siberia is that they should be withdrawn when the Czecho troops have evacuated the territory. The Czecho troops have long ago been over the border at Pogradichnaya, and therefore Northern Manchuria is clear of them, and *ipso facto* that region should be cleared of the Japanese troops by this time. Unless the Japanese are still working for control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, there is no good reason for their troops to remain there. As long as the Japanese forces are in Siberia, the Inter-Allied Railway Technical Commission must be there as a watch-dog of the Chinese Eastern Railway and other Chinese and Russian interests.

Peking, June 20, 1920,

Building China's Greater University

BY UPTON CLOSE

THE popular movement in China, just a little more than a year old, had its birth in the Peking Government University. The small group of educationalists who inspired their students

with a spirit of patriotism which spread like a conflagration to every part of the vast nation and took hold upon the substantial and influential merchant class as well as the students who had no great interests to consider, have been repeatedly accused by the conservative and reactionary elements of being gifted in destruction only. They doubtless found, when they started out to break down the ramparts of oppression and clear away the rubbish of superstition which clutter up their country, plenty of things for which destruction was the best possible solution. But at the same time there has been no lack of a field for constructive energy. The student and popular movement itself showed a constructive ability of no mean calibre, and the success of the Chancellor and his faithful fellow-instructors in keeping the largest educational institution in China running through the difficulties of student strikes, political persecution, official disfavor and suspicion and unstable financial support is full proof that they are men of executive ability and a sense of responsibility, and not mere revolutionary hot-heads.



Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei, one of China's leading educators who is largely responsible for the new plans for the Peking Government University.

These men have now evolved a plan for the creation of a "Greater National University" at the capital, and, wherein their government is unwilling or unable to support them, are prepared to roll up their sleeves and go out and raise the money themselves. They feel that the present institution, which during the past term has accommodated 2,500 students, has reached its limit under present facilities. Their aim is not only to enlarge and equip it with a view to the doubling and trebling of its enrollment in the future, but to fit it to offer much more thorough and diversified training to its students than it can now give. At the same time they are endeavoring to be prepared for co-education, which is bound to come, and which will swamp the institutions that have made no efforts to

get ready to meet the demand of the womanhood of China for education.

Two programs have been prepared to these ends: A ten-year program to cover the period during which it is thought that the present site between the inner and outer east walls of the Forbidden City will be sufficient to accommodate the growth of the university, and a thirty-year program to reach out to the time when the development of a new or additional site will become necessary. The first lack which it is planned to supply under the new program is the lack of library facilities. The school has at present no library building or central library, the books owned by it being scattered throughout the various departments. Chinese students and older scholars who come to Peking complain that, although they are in the heart of the new educational movement and in the greatest institutional center of China, they are hindered in studying the social political and economic ideas of foreign nations by lack of reference facilities. The aim of the founders of the new library is to build up a select university library of American, European and rare Chinese books, and to lay a foundation for a great national library which will place Peking in bibliographical rank with Washington, Paris and London.



Dr. Monlin Chiang, former head of Kiangsu Educational Association, now with the Peking Government University.

The new library building, which is to be combined with the administrative building, will be located in the east end of the compound of the School of Literature. Its great size, 360 feet long and five stories high, will make it the dominant feature of the campus. It is to be erected in foreign style, red brick walls trimmed with darker red brick, low-pitched roof and classic detail, granite columns and decorations and white windows. The construction will be fire-proof throughout, with hollow metal doors in the library. The building, as the other new buildings, will be heated by a steam heating plant in the basement.

The main reading-room, which is to accommodate 500 students, is to be named after the largest donor to the new scheme. Six seminar rooms, record and filing rooms and a periodical room seating 100 are to be installed after the arrangement of a modern American university library, and will be named after individual large donors. All books will be issued from the librarian's office, there being no open shelves.

The stack room is to accommodate 170,000 volumes, with future expansion to 300,000. The library will occupy the second and third floors of the building, while the ground floor is to be devoted to administration. This floor will contain seven administrative offices, a reception room, faculty meeting room, faculty club room, and document and file rooms.



Dr. Hu Suh, who has gained the title of "Literary revolutionist" because of his activities in promoting forms in the Chinese language.

The second building planned is a gymnasium-auditorium. The auditorium floor will serve as a gymnasium when the chairs are removed to the storage rooms. With the galleries, two thousand persons can be seated. A modern stage, fitted with drop-curtain, dressing rooms, etc., will be large enough to seat 100 persons at graduation exercises. The basement will be fitted with a kitchen, a restaurant for daily use by the faculty seating 100, a faculty billiard room and writing room. The new gymnasium-auditorium building will be located in the north-west corner of the compound, and so placed as to leave free for athletics the entire rectangle bounded on the north by the compound wall and on the east by the new library-administrative building. The present dormitories, at present fronting this rectangle on the south, may later be replaced by a large classroom building. Aside from the athletic field, space is left for three tennis-courts.

Besides the two large buildings described above, the new program includes a grand-stand for spectators on the athletic field. Plans for the buildings have been drawn up by Murphy and Dana, architects of Shanghai and New York, under the personal supervision of Mr. Murphy. It is hoped that work on the two large buildings can begin in the late summer or fall, and that they can be ready for occupancy by the fall of next year. Murphy and Dana are endeavoring to get out the working drawings in their Shanghai office, where they can be done more expeditiously than in the New York office.



Prof. J. D. Bush, former Peking editor, who will canvas Chinese abroad for the new university.

It is not vastness in this program but the spirit in which it is conceived and is being carried out which gives it import. If a group of men who are practically without government support and are even laboring against strong official disfavor from conservative quarters but who are driven by a philanthropic and a patriotic zeal are able, through straightforward appeal to the sons of China at home and abroad, to equip a great institution and build immense buildings, there need be no limit, in spite of the obstacles, to institutional development in China. In America and Europe popular education began with philanthropy, and was later assumed as a duty by the state. In China, although the state is failing to meet its obligations in this respect, there is an increasing willingness on the part of public-spirited citizens, rich and middle-class, to dig down into their girdles and contribute to educational enterprise. This, in time, is bound to react upon the state.

Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei, Dr. Monlin Chiang, Prof. J. D. Bush, and their associates including the principal professors of all departments of the University, plan to raise \$150,000, for the library fund and building and \$100,000, for the auditorium. Not allowing the government to escape altogether unreminded of its obligations, they have asked through the Ministry of Education for an annual budget of \$50,000. This has been approved by the Ministry and submitted to Parliament for approval.

M. P. 's, who have not received their own budgets for three months, have had no time to take up the plan yet, but its promoters are not resting their project upon assistance from this source. The China-wide and world-wide campaigns to raise the funds are to begin immediately upon the closing of the present term of school at the end of this month. The actual soliciting and handling of money will be in the hands of the professors, while student volunteers will assist with the clerical work involved. Dr. Monlin Chiang is to act as Director-General of the campaign, with headquarters in Peking. The campaign abroad will be largely conducted by Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei and Prof. J. D. Bush, and volunteer residents in foreign countries. Chancellor Tsai will proceed directly to the Straits Settlements, where he has been invited by wealthy Chinese residents who have promised him that he can raise a million dollars there. Messrs. Han Si-chi and Hsiun Li, Java merchants who recently visited Peking to agitate a revision of the Dutch-Chinese commercial treaty, have been appointed official representatives of the University for the Dutch East Indies. Chancellor

Tsai will proceed via India and Suez to France, where, by invitation of the French government, he will assist in the establishment of the new Chinese Institute at Lyons. He will work on the campaign there and return the latter part of October to Peking.

The bulk of the contributions are expected from the wealthy Chinese residents of America, which field will be worked by J. D. Bush. Mr. Bush proceeds first to Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton, then via the Philippines and Australia to America. Mr. Bush is well fitted to work among the Chinese in America, as his experience in the Chinese department of the Immigration Service on Angel Island in San Francisco harbor has given him a large insight into the psychology of the Chinese abroad. He is familiar with the Cantonese language, which is the mother tongue of ninety-five percent of the Chinese in America.

Construction upon the new buildings in Peking is to begin as soon as the campaigners are assured of \$50,000. A second and most notable feature of the campaign is the raising of a fund to send poor students who have completed their courses in Peking abroad to take further work in American and European Universities. At present students with political influence can get government support and those with wealth can go self-supporting, but the faculty of Peking University desires to provide a plan whereby students possessing neither of these advantages may be given the same privileges. All surplus funds collected over the amount necessary for the building program, as well as funds especially designated by their donors for this use, will be devoted to this purpose. In selecting students to receive this support, attention will be given to the enterprise and patriotic fervor of the candidate and his capacity for using his training for the good of his fellow-countrymen as well as to his general scholarship, conduct and application. The first batch of such students, consisting of about twenty selected from among students leaders showing the most initiative, executive ability and courage during the student movement of the past year, will go abroad this fall.

The moving spirits of this new educative enterprise are Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei, Dr. Chiang Monlin (Monlin Chiang), Dr. Hu Sih of "Literary Revolution" fame, Dr. L. K. Tao and J. D. Bush. Chancellor Tsai has been called the father of China's Renaissance. He was born in Chekiang and is now fifty-two years of age. His brilliant literary career was crowned by his passing the highest Imperial Examination at the age of twenty-four with the degree of Han-lin. His scholarship made him known as the "literary genius of Kiangnan."

Dr. Tsai has been always associated with the liberal movement in China. As one of the leaders of the revolutionary party, he had to flee to Europe in 1904, where he studied at Heidelberg and Paris until 1911. Dr. Tsai became the first Minister of Education in the new Republican government of 1912. He resigned this office in 1913 and again went to France to study. In 1916 while still in France he was appointed Chancellor of Peking National University by President Li Yuan Hung. When he took up his duties he enrolled the new intellectual leaders in the service of the University, reorganized the courses of study, and worked out the scheme of faculty control of the University at present operating. In a brief period of four years, in spite of strong opposition, he has brought about a wonderful change in the life of China's first seat of learning. The University is now the Polar Star of China's new intellectual movement. It guides the New China, and owes its leadership largely to its

Chancellor who had courage to disobey orders which would have crushed the people's movement in its inception, although his stand forced him to flee for his life and remain in exile in the south for several months.

The Dean of Administration, Dr. Monlin Chiang, is also a native of Chekiang and was a student of Chancellor Tsai. He is thirty-four years of age and in the prime of active life. After passing the first Imperial Examination he went to the United States in 1912, where he studied at the University of California and Columbia. He graduated in 1917 with the degree of Ph. D. While a student in California, Dr. Chiang was editor of the *Chinese Free Press* in San Francisco, a Chinese revolutionary organ in America. Upon his return home he immediately entered into the intellectual reformation movement in China. He is editor of the *New Education*, which has much to do with the new intellectual movement.

In July, 1919, Dr. Chiang was called to represent Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei as acting head of Peking University during the Chancellor's absence in the south. During the next few months the University was in a most critical period and Dr. Chiang and his colleagues had to fight a hard battle for the preservation of the institution, which reactionary forces in Peking wished to destroy. Dr. Chiang is now chairman of the Department of Philosophy and concurrently Dean of Administration. With the support of his colleagues, has reorganized the administrative machinery of the University upon a modern business basis.

Mr. James D. Bush, who is to represent the University in America, was born in Hongkong. He is a graduate of Stanford University, and served the United States government for two years as translator in the Immigration Service on Angel Island. Upon his return to China he took up teaching in the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. Commercial School, at the same time assisting in the founding of the "*Shanghai Gazette*." He has been residing in Peking two years as Professor in the Department of Literature of the Government University. Since last fall he has at the same time acted as Editor-in-Chief of the *Peking Leader*, in succession to Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau.

Mr. Bush has been actively engaged in the progressive movement in China, and has been an influential factor in Shanghai and Peking.

News from North China

Major Phillon, Assistant Military Attache for the American legation at Peking, left on June 16, for Honan to make an investigation of the situation there. He will be gone ten days.

General Tang Tsai-li, who recently returned from Europe, where he acted as military attache to the Chinese legation in London, has resumed his office as Vice-Chief of the General Staff.

Four aviation students, who are being sent by the Ministry of the Navy to the Curtiss Aviation School at Manila, left Peking on June 14, for Shanghai whence they will sail for the Philippines.

The new Belgian Minister, G. R. Everts, has arrived and taken charge of the Belgian legation. Mr. Everts spent six years in Peking as Councillor of the legation before, returning to Belgium four years ago.

Sun Pao-chi, Director-General of Customs Administration, who was despatched by the President to visit Chekiang and have a discussion of political

affairs with the Military Governor of that province, returned to Peking last Thursday.

Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Finance, who made an international name for himself during his recent brief visit to Paris when the Peace Conference was being held, is now visiting in Peking. His visit is purely personal and has no political connection.

The Store Accounts Conference, which was held under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications from May 25 to June 4, is expected to submit the results of its ten days' deliberation to the Minister soon. The total amount of the stores of the Chinese government railways is about \$22,000,000 annually.

A memorial service was held yesterday at the Russian Legation Chapel in Peking for the late M. S. Stohokine, Councillor of the Russian Embassy in Tokyo, who died on June 9. Mr. Stohokine was former First Secretary of the Russian legation in Peking. Many of his friends attended the memorial service yesterday.

The first commencement of the newly organized Peking Union University will be held on the evening of June 19, at the University compound near the Hatamen Street. Dr. Stuart, former president of the Nanking University, is president of the new Peking University, which plans to move to a place outside of Hsi Chih Men.

Peking is recruiting troops. A recruiting office, for instance, has been opened at the Bridge of Heaven outside Chien Men in the name of the Hunan Second Regimental Commander. The notice posted stated that with the authorization of the General Staff, 1,500 men are wanted to act as a guard to accompany military supplies to the South.

Li Chiao, former Chinese High Commissioner at Vladivostok, called at the American legation on Monday morning to present his respects to Mr. Crane, new American Minister, and express to him his appreciation of the constant courtesy and co-operation that he has received from all American officials in Siberia during his residence there.

T. M. Lucas, Peking manager of E. W. Frazar Co., since the departure of Mr. Guptil for Urga, left Peking on June 16, on the way to the United States where he will be married and remain permanently. Mr. Lucas will be succeeded by G. E. McMurray, who has been accountant in the Tientsin office, until the arrival of a permanent manager.

Nieh Pao-chan, Chief of the Department of National Customs in the Interior, died on Monday evening from tuberculosis. In spite of his advanced age, Mr. Nieh was regarded as one of the most efficient and popular officials in that Ministry. He has been most unfortunate in having lost all his sons and daughters by death, and leaves no heirs to mourn over his loss.

The dinner given by the American Association of North China in welcome to the new Minister, Mr. Crane, from Washington and Mrs. Crane in the Wagons Lits Hotel Peking last Saturday evening was one of the largest and most fraternal concourses of Americans which has ever met in North China, according to the *Peking Leader*. J. E. Baker acted as the toast-master.

The members of the International Christian Fellowship had a most enjoyable garden social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop at 8 Li Shih Hutung, Peking, on Monday evening. The gathering was entertained by choruses, songs and recitals by various members, and at intervals there were refreshments. There will be no other fellowship meeting until after the summer.

The American legation sent a note on Wednesday morning to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding that the government take immediate steps to protect American life and property at Yochow, Hunan, and insisting that General Chang Chin-yao, Military Governor of that province, be held responsible for the irregularities of his troops, be they under his control or not.

Shih Yu-ming, Acting Chinese Consul to New York, was given the substantial appointment by a Mandate issued on June 15, and Chow Chi-lien, Consul to New York, was officially relieved of his present post and transferred to the Ministry for another appointment. Mr. Shih is former junior secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is known among foreigners as Mr. Suez.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Adviser to the President, and M. Padoux, legal adviser to the Chinese government, left on their mission to Harbin and Trans-Baikalia by last Monday evening. They were accompanied by Chow Wei, one of the secretaries attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. B. Lenox-Simpson joined the party at Shan-haikwan whither he had gone before with his wife and daughter, where they will spend the summer.

According to the latest advice from the Department of Commerce, Washington D.C., Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache at the legation here, will return to China about the end of this month, and immediately after his return, will resume office. C. C. Batchelder, who has been acting as Commercial Attache during Dr. Arnold's absence, will proceed to India where he will act as Commercial Attache, with headquarters in Calcutta.

Mr. Beilby Alston, British Minister to Peking, has notified the Chinese government of the return of all the Chinese laborers from Europe by the end of June with the exception of sixty laborers who will leave France in July, and of the fact that the laborer paying offices will remain open at Tsinan, Weihhsien and Tsing-tao until the end of September, and that no cases concerning financial affairs of the laborers will be accepted after June 30.

Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Nanking Normal College, is visiting in Peking. He has been invited by the Board of Directors of the Tsing Hua College to be president of that institution. It is not yet known whether he will accept the offer. Dr. Hawking Yen, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is the Acting President of Tsing Hua College and on account of his ministerial work, cannot continue acting in that capacity.

J. E. Baker, for four years adviser to the Ministry of Communications, retires from that position in September, when he will return with his family to the United States of America. His wife and three children have gone to Peitaiho to spend the summer. Mr. Baker succeeded Dr. Adams, as adviser to the Ministry in 1915, whose pupil he was. He has played no small part in the introduction of a standard system of keeping railway accounts and statistics.

The government has remitted taxes upon Shantung silk and pongee on the recommendation of Sun Pao-chi, and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Director-General and Associate Director of the Customs Administration respectively. Investigation shows that the silk condition in Shantung has been far from being prosperous. The government also instructed that an association of silk producers and manufacturers of the district of Chefoo be formed for the protection and encouragement of the industry.

Pastor I. H. Evans, vice-president of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists for Eastern

Asia, and in charge of the missions of that body in China, Japan, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Siam, Burma and India, has been visiting his son, Arthur Evans, Peking head of the International Corporation. Pastor Evans is at the same time visiting the Adventist Mission in Peking, and is passing on through Manchuria, Korea and Japan, to visit adventist stations in those countries.

On Tuesday morning at the British legation, Sir Somerville Head of the legation, performed the civil marriage of Miss Gladys Medhurst, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Spurgeon Medhurst, to A. Hunnex, the son of a well known China missionary. The religious ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents afterwards, a number of guests being present to witness the ceremony and partake of a wedding luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. Hunnex left for Yokohama, where the bridegroom is in business.

Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, accompanied by Lieut-Col. Drysdale, American Military Attache at Peking, and D. M. Brodie, the Minister's private secretary, went to Tientsin last Wednesday. On Thursday noon the Minister was the guest of the American Chamber of Commerce at a tiffin given at the A. B. C. Club. Nearly a hundred members of the Chamber and their guests attended the dinner. During his visit to Tientsin, the American Minister also inspected the office of the Grand Canal Improvement Board. He returned to Peking on the afternoon train on Thursday.

Major Charett of the American Red Cross in Siberia, who has been connected with the care of the one thousand Russian children quartered upon Russian Island in Vladivostok harbor, passed through Peking at the beginning of this week, on the way to Shanghai, where he will attend to procuring outfits and supplies for the children. These children will soon be taken by chartered ship to Shanghai and thence around Suez to European Russia. The Red Cross will endeavor to introduce them into Russia via Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and will maintain its guardianship over them until their parents have been found.

The natives of Kansu and Shensi resident at Peking on Tuesday held a meeting to discuss means for the immediate construction of the Lung Chin Yu Hai Railway. They have addressed a petition to the Central government and the provincial authorities of Kansu and Shensi to the effect that the people of the two provinces expect that this time the government will not abuse the fund entrusted to them for the construction of the railway and will not sidetrack it to other purposes. It may be remarked here that the Director-General of that railway has recently concluded a loan with Belgian financiers in France for the continuation of the road.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister in Peking, has sent Japan's reply to China's note concerning the Chinese unwillingness to open direct negotiations with regard to the Shantung issue. In her reply Japan maintains that the German peace treaty which has been ratified by three of the five great Powers is effective and that unless the Chinese government with the assistance of Japanese military advisers and instructors, will be in a position to protect the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway efficiently, Japanese troops on guard duty on the said line will not be withdrawn. The Japanese reply was presented by Mr. Obata to Mr. Chen Lu, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, in person.

Peking, June 19, 1920.



News from Central China

C. C. Eberhardt, United States Consul-General at large in China, has been visiting Hankow for more than a week. He is now stopping at the Terminus Hotel, Hankow.

The Chinese Maritime Customs are at present surveying the Yangtze valley from Hankow down to the sea, and have finished and charted to Bate Point and some of the most dangerous points along the Yangtze valley.

According to the Customs returns, the total revenue of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Hankow in the month of May, 1920, amounted to Tls. 351,846. Compared with the return of May, 1919, which was Tls. 406,191, it shows a decrease of Tls. 54,345.

Admiral Tu Shi-kwei, Commander of the Second Squadron of the Chinese Navy, has despatched several gunboats of his squadron to Yochow in view of the existing emergency there. He himself will shortly proceed to Yochow to investigate the situation in Hunan.

Captain Aubrey Lambert and ward-room officers of the H. M. S. Cairo were at home to Hankow residents on June 18. Quite a number of representative members of the Hankow community went on board where everyone met with genuine hospitality and easy manner.

General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh, has made special arrangements with the Peking Hankow Railway for a special train every afternoon to send the northern soldiers retreated from Changsha and other parts of Hunan to their homes in the northern provinces.

A formal reception was held on June 17, by the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Hankow, to welcome the Association members after the sixth annual membership campaign drive last month. The Rev. T. K. Hu, executive secretary of the Hankow Y. M. C. A., presided and made the speech of welcome.

It is reported that a considerable number of wounded northern soldiers came to Wuchang yesterday through the Canton-Hankow Railway, Wuchang-Changsha Section. This is looked upon as being an indication that fighting between the northern and southern forces is already taking place around Yochow where the retreating northern leaders and soldiers are staying.

Chinese tea dealers from various provinces are now stagnating in Hankow although the tea season is far advanced for them to go to the tea-producing districts in Hupeh and Hunan to collect tea crops. They are hesitating to jeopardize investing money in collecting tea, owing to the unsettled political conditions and looting soldiery and tufei now prevalent in the tea districts.

The Rev. William A. Reimert of the American, Reformed Church Mission and acting principal of the Lakeside College, Yochow, Hunan, was murdered by the soldiers of General Chang Ching-yao as a result of their looting on retreating to Yochow after Changsha was evacuated. Mrs. Reimert and a party of foreigners and Chinese from Yochow were escorted to Hankow this week by a Japanese gunboat.

J. C. Huston, American Vice Consul at Hankow, left for Yochow, Hunan, on June 17, on board of the *s. s. Villalobos*. He is visiting Yochow investigating the murder of the Reverend William A. Reimert, of the American Reformed Church Mission and acting principal of the Lakeside College, by the soldiers of General Chang Ching-yao when he fled to Yochow on the fall of Changsha to the southern forces.

In the market for imports in Hankow last week, we have to report a complete lack of business, no

inquiry and no clearances. The market is upset by the Hunan political situation following on the slump in Japanese prices, and native banks are refusing the usual credit to dealers. The big drop in exchange has had no effect whatever on tael values as yet, but makes new business more impossible than ever.

Traffic has been suspended on the section between Yochow and Changsha on the Canton-Hankow Railway, Hupen-Hunan Section since the evacuation of Changsha by the northern forces. It is only until very recently that passenger traffic has been resumed. Large numbers of soldiers were sent down to Hankow from Hunan through this line lately, making other traffic practically impossible.

The Hunan gentry in Hankow has sent a telegram to the southern and northern military leaders, urging upon them the necessity of a speedy reunion between the North and the South, and opposing the appointment of General Wu Kwang-hsin, follower of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, as Inspection Commissioner of Hunan Province, which they feared would lead to his virtual appointment as military governor of Hunan.

An inspection party of engineering students from Peiyang University, Tientsin, is expected to arrive in Hankow by the end of the month. It is understood that these engineering students will inspect the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, the Government Steel and Gun-Powder Works, the Wireless Station at Wuchang, the Government Mining Works at Tayeh, and many other industrial plants in this center.

The Wu Bun Kindergarten will be the name of a kindergarten for Chinese to be started next fall under the auspices of the St. Lois Girls' School of the American Church Mission, Hankow. The financial support of the kindergarten will come from Chinese sources. Deaconess Edith Hart of the American Church Mission is now in charge of the plan, and Mrs. Foster, a trained kindergarten teacher, has promised to be teacher.

During the past week, the feature in the export market of Hankow has been the continued buying of beans by one privileged firm, values abroad generally being far too low to permit of business. There have also been considerable purchases of wood oil by British firms though their home markets are weak. Everything is very quiet, but stocks in England are being liquidated gradually and this should pave the way for better business later in the year.

General Wu Kwang-hsin, brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who has been appointed Inspection Commissioner of Hunan to assist General Chang Ching-yao of Hunan to regain Changsha, arrived in Hankow from Nanking on June 15. In a conference with General Wang of Wuchang and on perceiving the neutral and pacific attitude of the latter, he tendered his resignation to the Peking government, and will not proceed to Yochow as previously planned.

A small party of Koreans are now visiting various centers in the lower Yangtze valley in the interest of the Korean independence movement. Their purpose is to arouse the Chinese to greater activities against their common political menace, the Japanese, for which they recounted the outrages which Japan has perpetuated in Korea. Since Japan has already seized portions of Chinese territory they urged that the former boycott methods be enforced, and that every possible step be taken to prevent rice and similar foodstuffs being smuggled from China to Japan.

The steamer *Loong Mow*, belonging to Mackenzie and Company, Hankow and built by the Kiangnan

Dock and Engineering Works, will leave Hankow for Chungking to-morrow, June 20, to make her first trip to the upper Yangtze where are the world-famed Yangtze gorges. The steamer was fitted with all modern comforts for passengers and specially constructed for the upper Yangtze service. It has been given the highest classification for river service by the British Corporation for the Survey and Registry of Shipping. The officers of the *Loong Mow* are all retired members of the British Navy.

A vacation camp for Chinese young women and girls will be opened this summer during July and August at Lily Valley near Kuling by the National Committee of the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association. Miss Helen Sanger, secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and Dr. Clara A. Sargent, secretary of public health, will supervise the management and recreation during the summer months. The committee sponsoring the project is composed of Mrs. W. S. Ward, chairman, Mrs. L. N. Chang, Hankow, Mrs. Z. W. Wong, Miss Lily Woo, Miss Abby Shaw Mayhew, Dr. Clara A. Sargent, Miss Helen Sanger, Shanghai, and Miss Rosalee Venable, Kuling.

Hankow, June 19, 1920.

News from South China

G. W. Gregg, a well-known Hongkong racing enthusiast of the firm of Hughes & Hughes, died June 9, at Hongkong.

Demand for wolfram seems to be again increasing from foreign orders. At present wolfram is selling in Canton for about \$30 a picul.

Lichee, a very popular fruit in Kwangtung, will be plentiful this year, according to growers of this fruit, because of rain the last few weeks.

The Crown Prince of Rumania visited Hongkong June 11, and was received by the Governor of Hongkong and a guard of honor upon landing.

Ng Sze-kwong won the Singles Championship in tennis at Hongkong for three years in succession and was thus awarded a trophy June 7.

The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly, on June 10, passed a resolution protesting against the use of Tuan Chi-jui's border defense army for internal struggle.

Before the building of a tramway, the Kwangtung Tramway Company will run an auto bus service. The cars are now on their way to Canton from America.

The Canton Y. M. C. A. will close its commercial school after the end of the present term this month. It will, however, still keep up its English classes both day and evening.

General Li Kan-yuan, Commissioner of Defense at the island of Hainan, has applied to the Military Governor for an order to the Provincial Telegraph Administration to establish regular telegraph offices on the island.

The Governor of Macao has received advice from the Lisbon government concurring for an increase in salary of civil servants in Macao. A sum of \$50,000 has been allotted to Macao for this purpose, and the increase may work out at about 50% increase.

Many persons in Hongkong received their first flight last week, during which the Macao Aerial Transportation Company gave exhibitions there with its five machines and a corps of pilots. Regular business in Macao-Hongkong service will not begin for some time yet.

The Tung Wah Hospital of Hongkong, a popular and useful institution, will celebrate its 50th anniversary of establishment sometime this year. The

incoming and outgoing committee of the hospital was received June 7, by the Governor of Hongkong who has assured the members the government's support.

An explosion in the machine gun section of the Kwangtung Arsenal at Shektseng, on June 7, caused by careless handling of cartridges by inexperienced working women, was responsible for a casualty of 26 women and girls, including the death of a whole family, a mother and her two daughters.

Military Governor Mu Yung-hsien states that there has been no further action taken regarding the annexation of Yamchow and Limchow, two Kwangtung circuits, by Kwangsi. Recently there was a move on the part of Yamchow and Limchow residents now serving the Kwangsi militarists to transfer their home districts to the jurisdiction of Kwangsi in order to court favor from their military leaders.

In the last two years many Canton public buildings, mostly old *yamen*, were sold for funds to supply the militarists. Now when the civil administration desires to open some public schools to provide free education to some children, it is found that no buildings are available. Since the first of June, a superintendent of public instruction has been appointed for looking after primary schools and public playgrounds for Canton.

The Canton-Shamshui and the Canton Hankow Railroads in Kwangtung are still being embarrassed by the military authorities with demands for helping to supply military expenses. The Canton-Hankow line has to supply \$1,000 daily to the Military government, while the Canton-Samshui, \$25,000 monthly to the Military Governor. Because of these special items, the roads themselves could not pay off their employees and other regular bills according to schedule the last few months.

The anti-gambling campaign to end June 12, has been a great success, more than 100,000 persons having signed a pledge to work against this evil traffic. The gamblers have put up a very ineffective fight on their behalf. They simply attacked the Christians and their methods of enrolling members and charged them of irregularities which no fair-minded man will believe. The Christians have expected opposition in their campaign and the result has justified their effort, it is generally recognized.

The Canton Municipality and the Kwangtung Police Bureau will soon lose their efficient chief in General Ngai Bongping, Commissioner of Police and Director of the Canton Municipality. The militarists are considering his removal or transfer on political reasons. General Ngai is a Cantonese, and he is being suspected of being in sympathy with General Chen Chiung-ming, the Cantonese commander in Fukien who may return to Canton to force the Kwangsi militarists to retire from the government at Canton.

When Tsen Chun-hsuan, the present militarist leader in Canton, was Viceroy of Liang Kwang, he opposed gambling under his jurisdiction. Now many members of the Christian Anti-Gambling Society are pressing on him to enroll as a member. If he finally signs the anti-gambling pledge, he will have to explain to other militarists who depend on gambling license for a part of their so called military expenses. Civil Governor Yang Wing-tai, when approached by student representatives to promise that he will approve of the anti-gambling bill recently passed by the Provincial Assembly, he said that he would not make his decision without first consulting the military governor who is depending on gambling for military income.

Canton, June 11, 1920.

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Who's Who in China



General Yin Chang
Chief Military Aide-de-Camp to the President

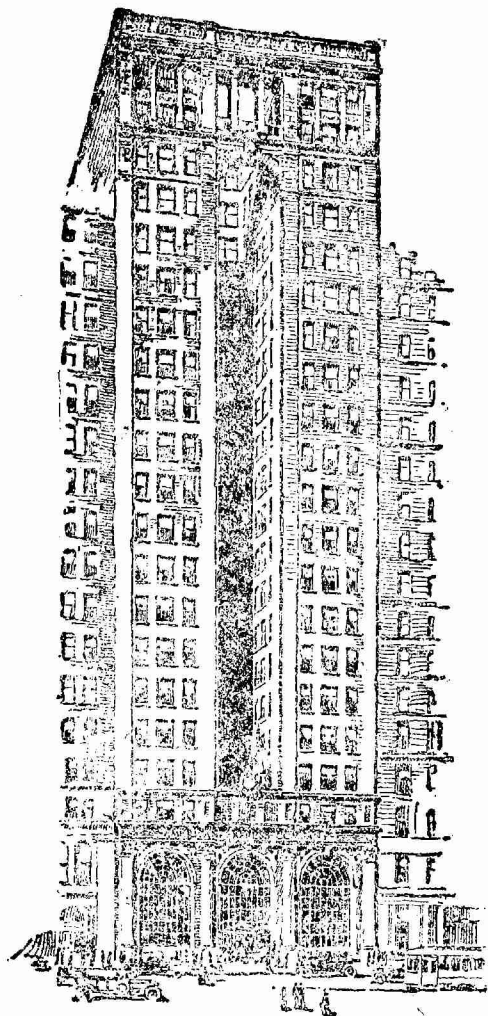
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Manila, P. I.	—	36	Escalta
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SHANGHAI—8 Kiukiang Road

General Yin Chang, a Manchu, is Chief Military Aide-de-Camp to the President, and has been holding this office for almost half a decade.

He was educated at the Tung Wen College in Peking, and after graduation, went to Germany in 1877 to study military science and during his stay there, married a German wife. He returned to China in 1884.

In 1901, he was attached to Prince Ch'un's mission to Germany, which was sent to convey the regret of China for the murder of von Ketter in Peking during the Boxer rising. In August of the same year he was appointed Minister to Germany, and accordingly did not return to China with Prince Ch'un. In December of 1904, his appointment was renewed.

One year later he was recalled and appointed Director of Nobles' College in Peking. In September of 1906, he became Provincial Commander-in-Chief in Kiangpei, and two months later, was Vice-President of the Army Board.

In September of 1908, he was appointed Minister to Germany for the second time, but he did not proceed to Germany at once on account of the autumn manoeuvres in Anhwei in November, of which he was Inspector-General. In the Spring of 1909 he went to his post. A year later he was recalled, and was appointed in March 1910 Acting President of the Board of War.

In August he became Inspector-General of all the army divisions stationed in the vicinity of Peking. Four months afterwards, he was given the portfolio of war in Prince Ching's Cabinet. In March of 1911 he received the rank of full General.

On the outbreak of the first revolution at Wuchang in August, General Yin was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Imperial Forces, and sent to Hupeh to cope with the situation. He was, however, recalled as soon as he had reached the front together with his troops at the request of the late President Yuan Shih-kai who was then Prime Minister and did not wish to attack the southern forces. Upon his return to Peking he was appointed Chief of the General Staff in place of Prince Tsai Tao, in November, from which post he subsequently resigned. It was subsequently speculated that had General Yin Chang been allowed to remain in Hupeh, the revolution might not have proved a success.

After the establishment of the Republic, he retired for a while. Later he was appointed by Yuan Shih-kai as Chief Military Aide-de-Camp to the President. In May of 1914 he was appointed a member of State Council. In December of 1917 he became Chief of General Staff. Later he became Director of the Generalissimo's Office, which office he held for a short time. Then he resumed his office as Chief Military Aide-de-Camp to the President and in that capacity served former President Li Yuan-hung, former President Feng Kuo-chang, and is now serving the fourth President of China, Hsu Shih-chang.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

June 18. Shanghai carpenters and masons return to work after six cent increase.—China ratifies Austrian treaties.

June 20. Chang Tso-lin, leader of Chihli faction, enters Peking with allied troops moving up toward the city.

NANTUNGCHOW

"The Model City of China"

Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtze River valley.

Population of city
150,000

Population of district
1,500,000

Some of the outstanding features of Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district are :

- 1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China. Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.
- 2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.
- 3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.
- 4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.
- 5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.
- 6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.
- 7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.
- 8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.
- 9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.
- 10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.
- 11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of \$300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient. Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

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June 22. Chang Tso-lin asks Premier Chin Yung-peng to return, threatening force if Anfu Club objects.—Shanghai importers hit by exchange drops.

June 23. Chinese rate-payers in Shanghai effect organization.—Anfu Club yields to Chihli faction, Chin returning as premier, and plans made for ousting of Anfu members from the Cabinet, according to Peking dispatch.

SIBERIA

June 18. Lenin offers amnesty to all Russians of opposing forces who will swear allegiance to Soviet.

June 23. Russian news service declares Zemstvo currency secured on firm gold basis.

JAPAN

June 18. Japanese Foreign Office issues note blaming China for Shantung situation by not opening direct negotiations.

June 22. Tokio dispatch says Dr. Wu Ting-fang has been warned to leave Japan by a Chinese in Kobe.

GENERAL

June 17. Poles retire from Kief in order before Bolsheviki advance.—Albanian envoy murdered by fellow country-man in Paris.—Great Britain urged to retain position as sea power by Admiral Jellicoe.

June 18. General Ravenshaw, well-known British army officer, dies in South Africa.—British wireless operators strike.

June 19. American Federation of Labor in convention at Montreal condemns stand of Republican party on labor.—German disarmament going forward slowly but surely, Secretary for War Churchill announces.

June 20. Sydney gives Prince of Wales great ovation on Australian tour.—Australian government plans purchase of large phosphate deposits in South Pacific.—London dispatch tells of plan for opening commercial relations between Japan and Persia.

June 22. Other nations oppose Jones Shipping Bill, according to Washington dispatch, and are making representation to the State Department.—American Federation of Labor scores "gentleman's agreements" of U. S. with Japan and rejects proposals for recognition of Soviet Russia.—Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight champion, accepts challenge of Carpentier, French fighter, for October battle.

June 23. Samuel Gompers, reelected president of American Federation of Labor.—Hoover announces support of Republican party and McAdoo declines to be candidate for Democratic nomination.—Greeks join French and British in move against Turkish nationalists.

Men and Events

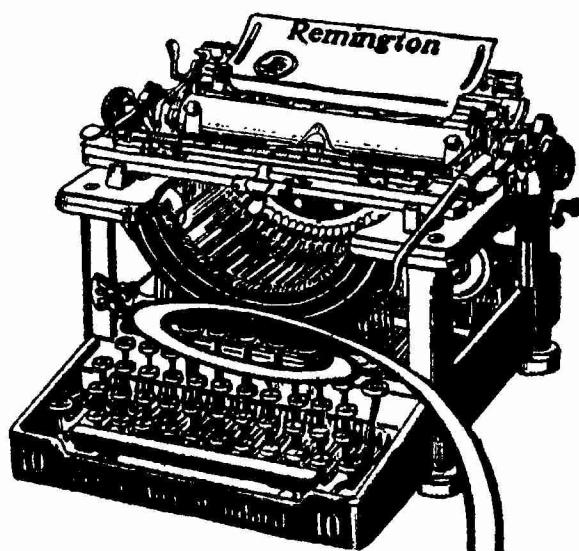
C. H. Minor, general manager of the China Electric Company, Peking, arrived in Shanghai this week on business.

Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, Shanghai, left for Tientsin on Saturday, June 19, on a short trip.

W. S. Fleming of the Fleming, Davies and Bryan law firm, departed for Tientsin on business, Saturday, June 19.

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James G. Hoover, member of the staff of the Koster Company in San Francisco is expected to arrive in Shanghai this week to join the local office.

G. H. Daniels of the British-American Tobacco Company, departed for Peking last week where he will be connected with the company there. He was accompanied by Mrs. Daniels.

Hugo H. Miller, Far Eastern representative of Ginn and Company, accompanied by Mrs. Miller, departed on the *s. s. Nile* on Tuesday, June 22, for a short visit in America.

W. A. B. Nichols, president and general manager, of Fearon Daniel and Company, Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Nichols, departed on a ten day's trip to Tientsin, on Saturday, June 19.

P. Grant Jones, the British Assessor of the Mixed Court, Shanghai, is planning to depart for England on July 11, on an eight month's furlough. During

his absence, C. F. Garstin, former senior assessor of the Mixed Court will sit.

Dr. L. R. Thompson, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson and family, Shenchowfu, Yunnan, arrived in Shanghai this week enroute to America on a year's furlough. They are planning to sail on the *s. s. Ecuador* on Sturday, July 19.

The British Consulate at Nanking is being raised to the grade of Consulate-General and the consular staff will be materially increased. It is also understood that a new consular building and residence for the Consul-General will be constructed.

J. F. McKeon of Chicago, who is making a trip around the world investigating trade conditions for a group of American manufacturers, is in Shanghai for a stay of several weeks. Mr. McKeon, who is accompanied by Mrs. McKeon, is stopping at the Astor House.

The Western Returned Student's Union of Shanghai had a social gathering on June 12, in honor of Dr. W. W. Yen and Dr. C. C. Wu, the Chinese delegates at Versailles. Many members are present including Dr. T. H. Lee, T. C. Shen, T. M. Hsin and Thomas Yui.

Announcement has been made of the opening ceremony of the blast furnace of the Yangtse Engineering Works, Ltd., on Saturday, June 26, at 4 o'clock. Launches will be in attendance at the Racine Ackerman's jetty between 2:30 and 3:00 o'clock to convey the guests down to the works at Seven Mile Creek.

Robert W. Mooney of the Standard Oil Company, who has been in America on leave, returned to Shanghai on Sunday, June 20, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*. Mr. Mooney will be stationed at Ichang and will depart next week for his station. While in Shanghai he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. M. Cavanagh.

Carl W. Hayden of the International Banking Corporation arrived in Shanghai this week on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* from Japan. Mr. Hayden is enroute to Tsingtao where he will be acting manager of the International Bank. He was formerly stationed in Tientsin. Rodney W. French who is at present in Tsingtao will be transferred to the Hankow branch.

Dr. J. C. McCracken, M. D., Dean of the Pennsylvania Medical School in China, is planning to depart for America on July 31, for graduate study in surgery, and expects to be away from Shanghai nine months. During his absence from Shanghai the staff of St. Luke's Hospital will include, Drs. Morris, Tucker, Snoke, and Tyau. Dr. McCracken will be accompanied by Mrs. McCracken and family.

Professor Frank L. Martin of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, accompanied by Mrs. Martin and their two children, will arrive in Shanghai this week for a brief stop on their way to the Philippine Islands and points in South China. Professor Martin was formerly city editor of the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokio. They are traveling with a party under the auspices of the American Express Company.

The *Hangchow Community News* sheet is a new paper being edited by Mrs. Robert Fitch and Miss Dorcas Joynt of Hangchow. It contains general news, personal items, news regarding churches, social items, notices of coming events, and short articles. It proves to be an interesting edition and will have a place in Hangchow as it will work toward the benefit of the community and will be an interesting addition to the

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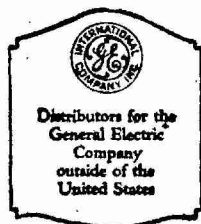
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49-D-38

newspapers of China. The *Hangchow Community News* will be of special interest to those in the interior near Hangchow.

The Chinese officials at Hangchow have adopted an ingenious scheme for raising funds to build and improve the roads in the vicinity of West Lake. By a recent order of the authorities a tax of 15 percent is now assessed upon all hotel bills amounting to more than \$1. The tax applies to foreigners and Chinese alike and is collected at the time the hotel bill is paid. Since Hangchow is always filled with visitors and since the present tendency is to make the hotel charge all the traffic will bear, the authorities expect to obtain sufficient income to keep the new roads in good condition.

E. B. Waite, formerly manager in the Orient of the firm of Getz Bros. and Company, who returned to China this week, announces the formation of a new American company for this field. The new firm to be known as Waite, McClave and Company, Inc. The company is incorporated under the laws of New York and will engage in the import and export business. Offices will be opened in Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila and in Japan. The New York office is located at 81-83 Fulton Street. W. J. B. Waite, who was also connected with Getz Bros. and Company will join his brother in the new enterprise.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China has been appointed to deliver the "James Schouler Course of Lectures" on history and political science at Johns Hopkins University for 1920. The general subject of the lectures will be the "Development of Nationalism and Representative Government in China." The lectures will be five in number and will have the following titles: "Democratic Elements in Chinese Civilization," "The Beginnings of Modern Reform, 1898 to 1911," "The Revolution of 1911 to 1912," "The Regime of Yuan Shi-Kai, 1912 to 1916," and "The New National Movement. China in the Great War, 1917 to 1919."

On Saturday, June 26, commencement exercises are to be held at the St. John's University, Shanghai, and the Shanghai (Baptist) College. At St. John's University it is the forty-first annual commencement day and the president and faculty of the University have issued invitations for the laying of the corner stone of the New Science Laboratory building at 10 a.m. and tea at 4:00 p.m., followed by the graduating exercises and conferring of degrees at 5:00 p.m. The Shanghai Baptist College will hold their commencement exercises on Saturday and the program includes the following: class exercises at 10:00 a.m., military review at 2:00 p.m. and commencement at 3:00 p.m.

"Over There" Finds New Popularity in Shanghai

After proving to be the most popular of all American war time "tunes"—"Over There"—has found new popularity in Shanghai. On Wednesday afternoon of this week, the strains of the "yank" song brought many occupants of business houses on Avenue Edward VII to their windows to find that the event was a funeral, and that the band rendering the "fighting song" was followed with all due solemnity by the chief mourner in sack cloth and the receptacle for the person who was bound "over there."

The China Amateur Athletic Union

The organizing Committee of the China Amateur Athletic Union composed of the following persons, R. W. Clack, Paotingfu (chairman); R. D. Smart, Soochow; C. G. Hoh, Shanghai; W. S. A. Pott, Shanghai, (secretary) and P. M. Jee, Tientsin, has sent the following letter to all schools in China interested in the forthcoming Far Eastern Olympiad:

To the Athletic Organizations of China:

Last spring representatives of North, South, and East China who accompanied the Far Eastern Olympic team to Manila decided that the time was ripe for the organization of a National Athletic Union and a committee was appointed to draft a tentative constitution and present it for consideration. Copies of this were sent out to a large number of interested parties last August, and in November a meeting of delegates was called in Shanghai to revise and adopt this Constitution. Two meetings were held attended in all by about twenty-five delegates representing athletic interests in the cities of Kirin, Mukden, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinanfu, Paotingfu, Taiyuanfu, Kaifengfu, Chengtu, Wuchang, Nanking, Soochow, Shanghai, Hangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Cantou, Hongkong, and Yunnanfu. These delegates discussed the constitution in detail, and finally adopted it in the form printed below. They then appointed an organizing committee of five to circulate the constitution among the athletic organizations of the country, to receive applications for charter membership, and when a sufficiently large number have applied to make the Union sure of success, to issue a call for a regular meeting of the Board of Governors who shall adopt by-laws, elect officers, appoint committees, and formally launch the Union.

Will you please bring this matter before your governing body, and, in case you are willing to join, send an official notification to the secretary of the organizing committee?

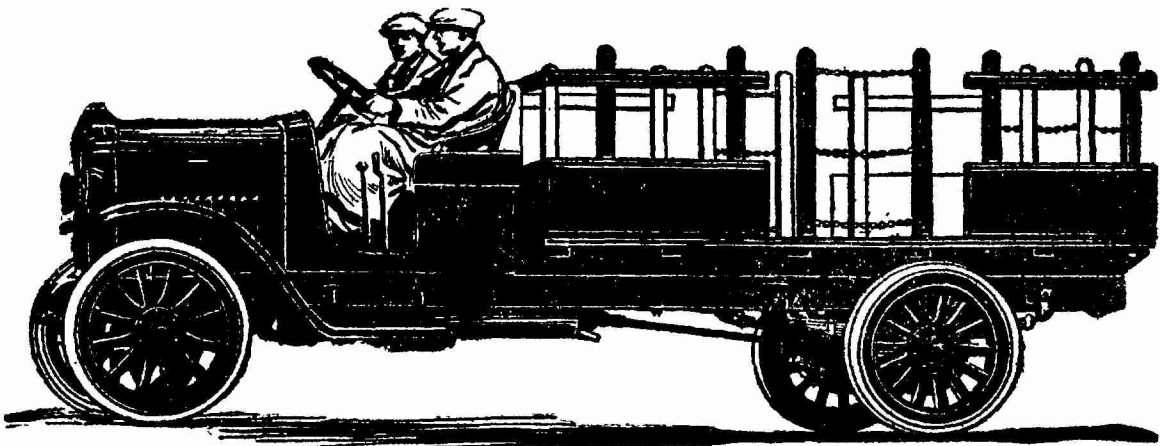
(Signed) *Organizing Committee of the China Amateur Athletic Union*

R. W. Clack, Paotingfu (Chairman)
R. D. Smart, Soochow
C. G. Hoh, Shanghai
W. S. A. Pott, Shanghai (Secretary)
P. M. Jee, Tientsin

American Chamber of Commerce Holds Annual Meeting

Outlets abroad must be found if the industries of the United States are to be kept at their present high standard of production, C. C. Batchelder, acting Commercial Attache of the American legation, Peking, told the members of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, at their annual meeting, at the American Club, Shanghai, on June 18. The commercial field of the United States has been so stimulated by the war just past that the needs of the domestic trade can be satisfied with 61 percent of the country's factories at the present time, he said. He emphasized the responsibility of the American merchant in the foreign field and pointed out that these representatives in China were crusaders in that through their efforts—if these be directed in the right channels—they would not only be finding an outlet for the goods of their own nation but would also be lifting the standards of living and raising the plane of the daily life of China.

H. H. Arnold of Andersen, Meyer and Company was elected president of the chamber for the coming year to succeed J. Harold Dollar. Other officers elected were: J. W. Gallagher, U. S. Steel Products Co., vice-president; J. B. Powell, Millard's Review,



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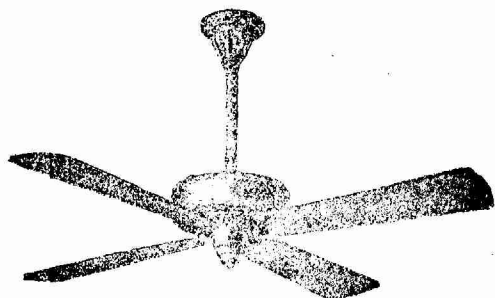
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honorary secretary; L. Jacob, China and Java Export Co., treasurer. W. A. Chapman, executive secretary for the past year continues in his present position. There were no contests in the election. The members of the executive committee selected are: H. H. Arnold, C. W. Atkinson, Standard Oil Co.; W. G. Avery, Asia Banking Corporation; J. H. Dollar, Robert Dollar Co.; T. E. Doremus, Du Pont Export Co.; W. I. Eisler, American Bureau Shipping, S. P. Elliott, Grace China Co.; J. W. Gallagher, U. S. Steel Prod. Co.; B. C. Haile, Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; L. Jacob, China and Java Export Co.; W. A. B. Nichols, Fearon Daniel & Co.; C. L. Seitz, China Pacific Co.

The report of the finance committee as given by J. W. Gallagher, was accepted and Mr. Gallagher urged an increase in the yearly revenue of the chamber. Major Arthur Bassett gave the report of the arbitration committee in the absence of the chairman, V. G. Lyman, the other member of the committee being J. C. Shengle.

The growth of the American Chamber was indicated by the report of the membership committee which showed an increase of six times in the membership since 1915 and twice since that of 1918. In 1915 there was a total of 48 company and individual memberships, in 1918 a total of 155 and in 1920 the membership stands at 313, with a number of applications pending. As to the stability of the membership, the committee reported only seven withdrawals since the founding for reasons of having left this field, two of which combined with other firms, who were members of the chamber. Only fifteen individual members out of 122 have been lost in a similar period.

The annual report of the Chamber, which was published in full in *Millard's Review* of June 19, was presented on behalf of the committee by J. Harold Dollar, president, and accepted. Paul Page Witham, U. S. trade commissioner, was elected to honorary membership in the Chamber. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Dollar, as retiring president, and to W. A. Chapman, secretary of the body.

Summer Vacation Work for Chinese Students

A movement which had its beginning in America in 1901 whereby college and university students are encouraged to devote their summer vacations in useful instruction work among children, is now being extended and developed in China among the students of missionary schools and colleges. The first work of the kind began last year when 150 students from five schools conducted schools in thirty centers for Chinese children. This year it is hoped to send out 500 students from the various missionary schools to 100 separate centers for instruction work among children. There are now 36,000 young men and women enrolled in mission schools in China. The instruction work which these students conduct is usually in out-of-the-way, neglected places and children are reached who otherwise would have no opportunity for attending school. The instruction work includes patriotic exercises such as a salute to the Chinese flag, singing of the Chinese national anthem, practical training in hygiene and health and cleanliness, hand work, the elements of the Christian religion, and if desired the rudiments of the Chinese language. The committee having charge of the work includes the following: Dr. Fong F. Sec. Miss E. Johnstone, K. P. Chen, J. H. Geldart, H. Y. Moh, Y. C. Bau, N. Viloudaki, C. D. Giauque, D. H. Kulp, Y. Y. Tsu, E. G. Tewksbury, S. McKee, S. M. Doong, R. T. Bryan, H. M. Wang,

The advertisement is framed by a thick black border. At the top, a large, stylized cloud contains three car brand logos: Buick (in a slanted rectangular frame), Cadillac (in a decorative script font), and Chevrolet (in its iconic bowtie shape). Below the cloud, a silhouette of a landscape with trees and a balustrade is visible. The text "H.S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC." is prominently displayed in a serif font, flanked by two decorative floral arrangements. Below this, the text "THE LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS OF AUTOMOBILES IN CHINA" is written in a smaller, all-caps serif font.

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S. S. Zung, M. T. Price, J. H. Black, G. A. Fitch, Miss M. Jansen, Miss L. Tuttle, H. C. Mei and Mrs. D. H. Kulp. Rev. Robert G. Boville, founder of the movement in America, is now in China in behalf of the work.

China Delegates Made Hit at Foreign Trade Meeting

The sixteen delegates from the American Chamber of Commerce of China at Shanghai who attended the convention of the National Foreign Trade Council at San Francisco, May 12-16 made a distinct impression and did much to encourage a greater interest in the development of closer commercial, financial and political relations of China and America. The delegates who attended the meeting were as follows: A. R. Hager, Chairman, International Correspondence Schools;



A. R. HAGER, Chairman of the delegation.

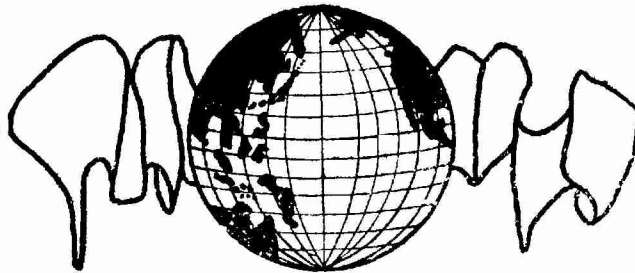
E. O. Baker, Connell Bros. Co.; W. E. Row, Fobes Co.; G. T. Armstrong, Andersen, Meyer and Co.; J. P. Babcock, Standard Oil Company; G. R. Coleman, Gaston, Williams and Wigmore; F. A. Foster, Chinese Government Schools, Pootungfu; J. P. Haworth, Chinese-American Company; E. K. Howe, Robert Dollar Company; A. B. Hykes, U. S. Steel Products Company; H. A. Luckner, China American Trading Company, Tientsin; Capt. H. E. Morton, Morton and Reeves; S. S. Marshall, China and Mongolia Export Co., Tsingtao; J. Rosenfeld, Rosenfeld and Son; H. A. Solomon, Arkell and Douglass; G. L. Treadwell, Chinese-American Publishing Co. In addition to the American delegates, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai was represented by H. H. Wang of the Commercial Press, C. C. Nieh, cotton mill owner, and John Y. Lee, his secretary.

Mr. Hager, chairman of the delegation and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Chamber at Shanghai delivered an address before the Convention in support of the proposed federal incorporation law for American companies operating in China. The address was well received and at its conclusion the Convention adopted resolutions supporting the legislation. Another important address before the convention of special interest to China was by Paul P. Whitham, U. S. Trade Commissioner, an honorary member of the American Chamber at Shanghai who has spent several years in China investigating transportation problems. All of the American delegates from China wore a special Chinese hat with a red button for identification purposes.

The Future of Tsingtao

The following proposal for the settlement of the Tsingtao problem was drafted by the British Chamber of Commerce at Tsingtao and has been forwarded to the British Minister at Peking for transmission to the British government at London. It appeared in the North China Daily News for Monday, June 21.

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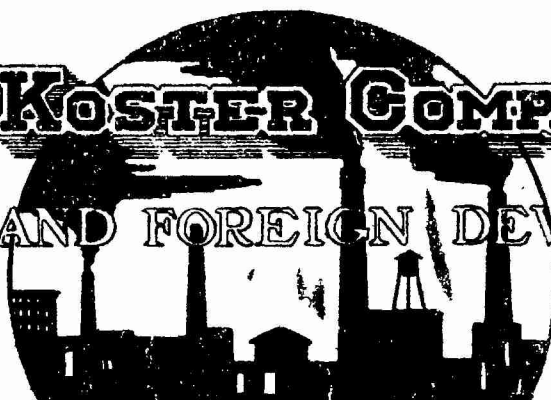
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The Tsingtao question has now entered on a phase when some kind of solution must soon be arrived at. The Chinese must choose between negotiating directly with Japan or submitting the whole question to the League of Nations. In the former event the interests of foreign Powers would probably be entirely ignored, but in the latter event the League of Nations would probably take into consideration the vested interests acquired by England and other nations in the course of sixteen years trading under treaty conditions at Tsingtao. That is to say any solution arrived at would be international in character. Believing that the time is becoming ripe for such a solution the British Commerce at Tsingtao have deemed it advisable to place upon record what in their opinion would constitute a fair settlement of the Tsingtao question, namely, a settlement which

would preserve intact the sovereign rights of China and at the same time allow every nation to live and trade at Tsingtao on a footing of equality.

I. Japan undertook the reduction of Tsingtao on the express promise that she would return Tsingtao to China. In consequence of that promise China allowed a free passage to the Japanese army, the Powers gave Japan a free hand and she was assisted by British troops. Legally as well as morally, therefore, England and the other Powers have the right to insist that a reasonable interpretation be given to this promise. That is to say the Powers demand that this promise must not be merely fulfilled on paper and completely nullified in practice.

II. If Tsingtao is to be returned to the sovereignty of China the very first step is to place the harbor and harbor lights, the docks and wharves and the collection of duties under the control of China. If this is not done the promise is absolutely meaningless. It follows that, in view of the vested trading interests referred to above, Tsingtao must be placed on the same footing as other ports in China. The organ for the control of harbor, docks, wharves and collection of customs duties must be the Maritime Customs, and the Maritime Customs must be simply an ordinary branch of the Chinese Customs service. The appointment of the staff must be left to the unfettered discretion of the Inspector General in Peking and if that discretion is exercised in a manner detrimental to the interests of any nation diplomatic representations in Peking afford a remedy.

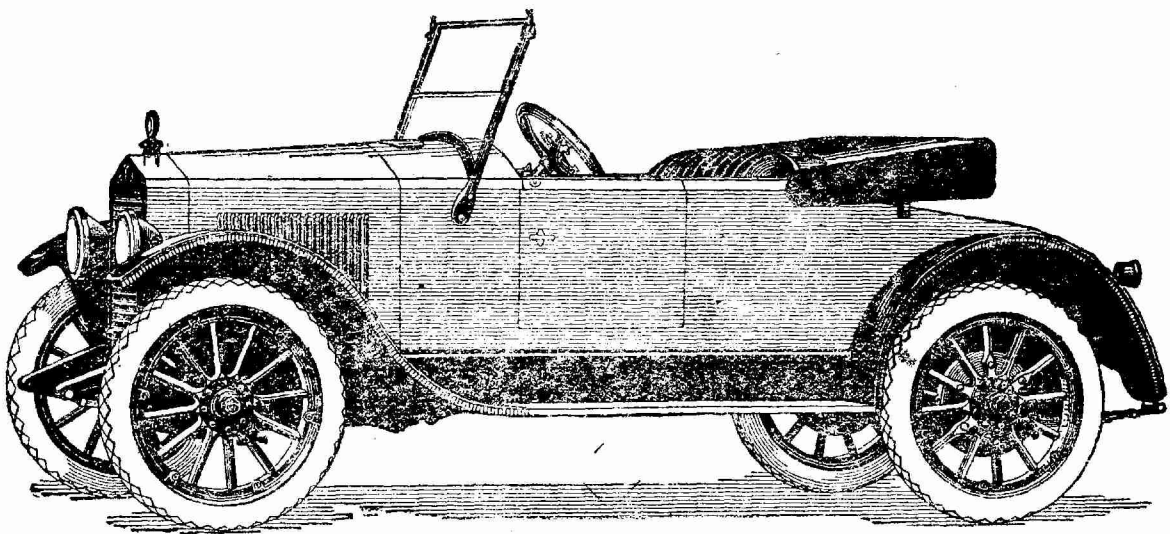
III. If the Leased Territory is returned to the sovereignty of China the present military administration would *ipso facto* be abolished and the question then arises what form of administration is to take its place. There are various alternatives which may be discussed and considered but the only solution which British interests in China regard as satisfactory and fair to all concerned is the establishment of a municipality with elected councillors and a permanent staff such as exists at Shanghai and other ports with, however, this important addition that unlike Shanghai Chinese residents in Tsingtao, equally with those of other nationalities, shall have the right to vote and sit on the Council. The law administered should be the law of China limited only by the safeguards of extraterritoriality so long as such safeguards are maintained in the rest of China.

IV. The railway is a difficult problem capable of several solutions. It is obvious, however, that it is utterly incompatible with China's sovereignty that the railway should be practically foreign territory, garrisoned by foreign troops and guarded by foreign military police, and that the railway should control the Tsingtao docks and wharf office. The very least that should be demanded is that the docks and wharf office be placed under the control of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Tsingtao, that the foreign troops should be entirely withdrawn and a Chinese police force take the place of the military police, and that, if the railway itself is to be treated as a foreign concession, it should be managed as an economic concession pure and simple. It is suggested, however, that the question of the management and control of the Shangtung Railway should not be dealt with as an isolated problem but that it should be settled in conjunction with all other railways in China as part of a comprehensive scheme of unification of railways.

V. Assuming that the Tsingtao question is settled on an international basis as outlined above the only feasible method of settlement would supervise the transfer of sovereignty from Japan to



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China and have authority to settle the numerous questions of detail which would arise. Such a Commission might be appointed by the League of Nations and might contain representatives of China, Japan, England, America, and France. Many very important questions could be left to the unfettered decision of this Commission. For example when handing over control of the harbor, etc., to the Chinese Maritime Customs it might be found desirable to stipulate that the present free port area be maintained as a free port, and in deciding the fate of the railway it would certainly be desirable to ensure a continuance of the freedom from vexatious inland taxation which was secured by Germany. With regard to the Municipal Administration of Tsingtao, the Commission, besides settling the composition and organization of the Council and its permanent staff, would be faced with the difficulty that ordinary Municipal taxation would be insufficient for the proper upkeep of the town. They would have to arrange for a permanent contribution of 20 percent of the Customs revenue as arranged in the agreement with Germany in 1905. They would also have to insist that the fiscal lands should be treated as a source of municipal revenue as was the case before the advent of the Japanese military administration. Any further alienation of those lands or any attempt to convert the 10 years' leases granted by the Military Administration into freeholds should be prevented.

It is probable that the Commission in the course of its labors will be met by a demand from China for a fuller recognition of her sovereignty than is accorded to her at other places where she comes into contact with foreigners and a demand from Japan for special consideration of the interests which she has built up since 1914. There is no reason why both these demands should not be met in a sympathetic spirit, provided only that the only object which British merchants have in view—equality of opportunity—is not placed in jeopardy.

VI. To sum up, the policy which is advocated by the British Chamber of Commerce at Tsingtao is that Tsingtao should be returned by Japan to China and that an international Commission be appointed by the League of Nations to safeguard the sovereignty of China and the vested trading interests which should be settled by the Commission are:

1.—The Customs should be an ordinary branch of the Chinese Maritime Customs and the staff should be appointed irrespective of nationality by the Inspector General of Customs in Peking.

2.—The Customs should control the harbor, harbor lights, wharves, docks and wharf godowns.

3.—The leased territory should be administered by a Municipal Council elected on property franchise in respect of which every nationality should be on a footing of equality.

4.—All public utilities such as slaughter house, water works, etc., should be handed over to the municipality.

5.—A contribution of 20 percent of the Customs Revenue should be paid to the municipality to facilitate upkeep of the territory as heretofore.

6.—Revenue from fiscal lands should be appropriated by the Municipality and no further alienation, etc, of these lands permitted.

7.—The railway should be managed on an economic and not a political basis and if possible, its ultimate disposition should be fitted into a general scheme of unification of railways.

8.—The railway should be perpetually free of likin and other inland taxation.

9.—The free port area should be maintained.

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The Bank is endowed by the Chinese government with the right of note-issue, and its note reserve is maintained at par.

Announcement of the opening dates of the branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton will appear soon.



Mrs. H. C. Mei

This is a new association of some two dozen young ladies making a modest beginning in what might be called the discovery of their social mind. In a cosmopolitan and business center like Shanghai where cluster a diversity of organizations, religious, commercial, or social, the only warrant a new association has for being is the distinctive and thoroly useful objective it seeks to attain. Judged by this test the Women's Returned Students Club fills a place all its own in Shanghai's fast growing and fast moving life and that place is defined by its constitution and confirmed by its activities. In this city there are no less than thirty young women who have studied for sometime in America or Europe. About a third of this number have returned to China for from ten to twelve years, another third during the last four or five years, while the remainder are new arrivals. The first group of women have engaged themselves mostly as educators or physicians each carrying on her particular profession with credit to her training and much benefit to her country. The second group of women have generally chosen perhaps unintentionally, their special field of work in the creating of better homes and of assisting the Y. W.C.A. and similar institutions in their far-reaching activities, especially in a varied and practical program for the reform of modern society within and without the home.

To classify the special interest of the last and new group is not so easy, as they have not yet had time to get adjusted to their present surroundings and are still searching out their particular niche in the scheme of life. But there is a distinct tendency among this new group of women, toward the cultivation of the Muses. Most of them have taken music as their special interest, and one young lady has begun making use of her training as an artist to bring about better understanding of the meaning of form and color among Chinese women. Interesting and distinct as these groups are, yet not until a year ago were steps taken to unite them in an organization so

that the experiences of each could be utilized in making greater headway toward helping the country.

Union came about through a questionnaire sent out by the student secretary of the Y.W.C.A. to find out what part the Women Returned Students were taking in the church life of the community. A meeting was thereafter called and about twenty young women attended. Following this informal beginning a tentative organization was formed with Mrs. C. C. Chen as temporary chairman but with no definite object or program except that each member was to try out work in the churches for a period of six months. That period ended in October, 1919 with some work started in a few churches, such as the leading of Sunday school and Bible classes, the organization and directing of church clubs for women or girls and the training of church choirs. But to continue this work there arose a strong conviction among the members that they should organize with a definite object and the result was another meeting at which officers were elected the purpose of the club defined and a program initiated and about twenty pledged to become members. The general objects adopted by the club were first, to cultivate among the members a spirit of cooperation and friendliness; second, to promote by all lawful and practical means the common welfare of our sister-women, and lastly to endeavor to reform the outstanding social evils and harmful customs of our people. At this writing the club is scarcely a half year old but it might be of interest to know that though so young and small it had accomplished a few worthy results besides the work carried on steadfastly by some Christian members in their several churches.

During the last Y.W.C.A. campaign, the club, mindful of its purpose to be helpful, organized itself into a team to assist in the securing of funds for the Y.W.C.A. and netted the cause a goodly sum. An urgent call came from the Women's Social Service League of Shanghai for the maintenance of a free school for poor children. The Returned Student's club responded for that cause by voting nearly half of its available funds. During the Christmas season the club remembered the American single women engaged in various work in the city and planned a whole afternoon and evening for their entertainment. Miss Beulah Chang generously opened up her spacious home for the occasion. Similar to the Christmas party was a delightful and picturesque celebration of May Day which took place just recently at the home of Mrs. K. S. Lee. On this occasion the wives of the men returned students were guests of honor. Besides cultivating friendships the club has encouraged its members in educating the public by means of lectures. During the initial stage of the students strike several of the club members spoke to large audiences of girls on "What is Patriotism" and "The Strength of China" and other kindred subjects. Others have chosen "The Home and its Problems" as their theme. Judged by the interest the outside women and girls are taking in such work of the club the writer feels that a good start has been made to show our people that the foreign educated women are no shirkers but are anxious to do their bit for their people and their country. The spirit of service is all there and as the club grows in years as well as in strength it will grasp more and more opportunities to work some concrete good to our time and generation of women by laying the foundation for systematic self-help for and among the women of China.

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For further information concerning the Training School for Nurses address the Superintendent of Nurses, Peking Union Medical College, Peking. All other inquiries should be addressed to the Committee on Admissions, Peking Union Medical College, Peking.

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Of Special Interest

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Waite arrived in Shanghai this week on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*. Mr. Waite was formerly connected with Getz Bros. and Company and was recently married while in America. They are staying at the Astor House.

An informal supper is to be given on the evening of June 30, at 7:30 o'clock by the McTyeire sorority on Lotus Island, No. 1 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai.

Miss Elsie Ferguson, famous motion picture actress in America, arrived in Shanghai this week, enroute to Manila on a sight-seeing tour. Miss Ferguson plans on making a tour of the Orient.

The marriage of Lieutenant Courtney of the *s. s. Elcano* and Miss Betty Montgomery of Andersen, Meyer & Company, took place on Wednesday, morning, June 23, at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai.

On June 16, at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, Bruno Panfili, of Trieste, Italy, Lieutenant Royal Flying Corps, was married to Miss Luigia Denegri, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Denegri, Shanghai.

A general meeting of the staff of the *American Woman's Club Annual* was held at the home of Mrs. A. Rugh, the editor, on Monday, June 21 from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. The business for the year was discussed and it is hoped the annual will be ready for distribution about July 1.

The graduating recital of Miss Chang Ming Sih and Miss Zung Sen Ling of the expression department of McTyeire School was held at the Moore Memorial Church at 21 Hankow Road, Shanghai, on Thursday evening, June 24, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, 124 Dixwell Road, Shanghai, and children, departed for Mokanshan this week where they will spend the summer months. Mrs. Wilbur is chairman of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club for 1920-1921. Last year she was vice-chairman of the department.

The Union Club of China has announced that "club days" will be held on Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, commencing on last Saturday, June 19. The club will be open for this purpose from 11 a. m. and members are allowed to invite their families and friends to tiffin, dinner or tea.

The faculty and graduating class of the Young Women's Christian Association, Normal School of Hygiene and Physical Education held their commencement exercises on Monday, June 21, at 27 Kinchow Road, Shanghai. The commencement exercises of St. Mary's School Jessfield were held on Thursday, June 24.

Miss Tsung Pan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wei Chau Pan of Peking, is to be married on Friday, July 2, to H. K. Kwong, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kwong of Shanghai. The wedding will be at the Asbury Church, Peking. Mr. Kwong is an American returned student and is secretary of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works of Shanghai of which his father is a director.

The fifth song recital of Professor Gerard Zalsman was given at the Astor House last week. A large number of people attended. Prof. Zalsman was assisted by Mesdames Beale, Fano, Zalsman and Cavanagh, and Messrs. Speelman, Maitland, Dexter, and Dumbarton, and the American Woman's Club Chorus. According to the *North China Daily News*, Monday, 21, special attention was called to the accompanying of Mrs.



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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Chinese Opinion and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was consummated because of China and India. As India is not a sovereign state it should not be considered the same as China. The purpose of the agreement is stated to be the protection of China's sovereignty. The *China Press* says, "The Alliance entered into for the protection of China's sovereignty has become an instrument by which that sovereignty is grossly violated." This is very true so China cannot recognize this alliance under any circumstances. Disregarding Chinese affairs altogether, it is apparent to any third party who examines this agreement that there is absolutely no call for its further existence. The Powers in China have maintained the so-called principle of equal rights. But when we compare the interests of the several nations we find that they are not the same. British interests in China have been established the longest. These are closely pressed by Japan. Now these two countries which possess the balance of trade have entered into an agreement for the mutual protection of their interests. When this agreement was first made their advantages were equal, but now this agreement has lost its original meaning. After renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Japan had friction with America, France and Russia: formed alliances, or exchange notes in which she claimed special interests and asked recognition of them. In this way, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is taken advantage of by Japan. Japan has also used methods of encroachment to the extreme. Her attitude toward China has steadily disregarded China's interests and she has infringed upon the interests of Great Britain. So what is called the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is in reality Great Britain helping Japan to swallow up China's properties while Great Britain stands by powerless to interfere. So Americans and Britishers acquainted with Far Eastern conditions, have recently advocated the termination of this treaty. If peace is to be preserved then this Anglo-Japanese Alliance must be revised. No one approves of its renewal as it now stands.

Why Doesn't Japan Withdraw Her Troops?

From the "Hsin Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Since the request of the Japanese Minister for direct negotiations with China over the Shantung question was refused by our government, no reply was received from him. Now he has issued a statement saying that Japan does not regard whether China signed the Germany Treaty or not, the Treaty will be the basis of future negotiations. That Japan has taken this bold stand, is not a matter of great surprise.

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The nature of a treaty requires that both parties are in agreement before it becomes effective. Not only is this so in international relations but even in the common, ordinary practices of business. A and B cannot make a contract which would be binding on C who is not party to the contract. China did not sign the Germany Peace Treaty and expressly stated that it did not recognize the treaty. How can China permit Japan to ignore this and claim that the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Kauchau cannot take place until the troops now in training can be organized into units and can take over the duties. This is a surprising statement. This is immaterial. The real question is whether Japan should withdraw or not. Since Germany and Japan are no longer at war, Japan should withdraw her troops. How can that be connected with any other issue? The matter of Japanese training Chinese troops was entered into with general Tuan (Former Premier) as a secret agreement. The people cannot recognize it and even if it were recognized, the withdrawal is one thing while the training of troops is a totally different thing. They cannot be connected as an excuse for the refusal to withdraw the Japanese troops from Shantung.

The Chinese National Flag

From the "Christian Science Monitor" (Boston)

The history of the national flag of the republic of China (Chunghua Mingkuo) dates back to 1912, when the five-colored, or rainbow flag, was adopted by the republican government as its national standard. During the existence of the Manchu dynasty, the yellow

dragon was the national ensign of the Tatsing Empire. While the yellow ground represents the imperial color, the dragon symbolizes the personality of the Emperor. Such imperialistic sign was, of course, not adaptable to republican ideas and institutions. On October 10, 1911, the revolutionary war at Wuchang raised as its military standard a flag of blue ground and white center, signifying a white sun in the blue sky. A flag with five horizontal stripes of five different colors was, however, used by the provisional government, which was set up at Nanking on January 1, 1912. But when the North and the South were united on February 12 at the abdication of the Manchu dynasty, the yellow dragon finally passed out of existence, and the rainbow, or five-colored flag, became the national ensign of the newly established republic, representing the unity of the five great races which live within its territory. The five colors are red, yellow, blue, white and black, representing respectively the Chinese (Hanren), the Manchus, the Mongols, the Mohammedans, and the Tibetans. The five stripes of five different colors are also interpreted to mean the five fundamentals of Confucius, namely, benevolence, righteousness, courtesy, wisdom and faith. The unique feature of the Chinese national flag is that its five horizontal stripes of five different colors signify not only the unity but also the equality of the five great races brought under the republican regime. It proclaims to the world that the citizens of the republic are now firmly united under a democratic government, co-operating to safeguard the interests and promote the welfare of the Chinese nation.

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"A Joke?"

From the "Manila Daily Bulletin" (American)

American consuls throughout the world have recently received from the state department at Washington instructions to communicate to their nationals the following: "Every American citizen sojourning or being temporarily or permanently in this consular district is reminded of the repeatedly expressed view of the government of the United States that it behooves citizens of our country to abstain from participating in the domestic affairs of a foreign country to the same extent internationally incumbent upon the American government." In the meantime the congress of the United States proceeds to adopt resolutions regarding Irish independence, and Sir Edward Carson is able to inform the House of Commons that New York city is the center of a very definite campaign aimed to accomplish a dissolution of the British empire through encouragement of revolt in India and Egypt. Most Americans will agree that Great Britain is able to handle her own affairs in Ireland and the rest of the empire. Why a few politicians seeking the hyphenated vote from the Emerald Isle should proceed to make us look ridiculous is beyond the comprehension of most of us, and their attitude makes the consular instructions quoted fit material for the joke column.

From "Anti" to "Pro"

From "The Japan Chronicle" (British)

The *Seoul Press* quotes (from the *Japan Times*) an article by George Bronson Rea, with some Koku-saiesque additions, on "U. S. and Japan." Our contemporary knows very well that Mr. Bronson Rea was formerly a journalist who was described as anti-Japanese—and not altogether unjustly, since his noisy methods were consistently employed in the advocacy of the Chinese cause, so totally at conflict with Japan's. But he was converted in Paris, and now is as *pro* as he formerly was *anti*. He will do much more in his new role to discredit Japan than ever he did before. Like others whom Japan is so unwary as to enlist, he has a style full of sound and fury signifying nothing. His new slogan is, "Do you want to go to war with Japan? —Of course not!" It is by this primitive dodge that he attempts to stifle criticism. No American according to Mr. Rea, may express an opinion on Shantung, for to do so is to suggest that America must go to war with Japan. Mr. Rea seems to be making a very poor show in his new job, but as he is quoted in the semi-official Press he presumably gives satisfaction, so if everybody is satisfied there is nothing to complain about. We notice, moreover, that a San Francisco message to the *Asahi*, quotes Mr. Robert Dollar as having swallowed the slogan whole. It is a curious and rather dangerous form of propaganda which tries to frighten America with the threat of war.

The Trade of China For 1919

By F. S. Unwin, Statistical Secretary, Inspectorate General of Customs

NEITHER in the field of politics nor in that of commerce was the year 1919 lacking in features of exceptional interest. The conclusion in November 1918 of the Armistice, which put an end to four years' fighting in Europe, had raised high hopes the world over of a rapid return to prosperity and the inauguration of an era of universal peace particularly favorable

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to the satisfaction of national aspirations. Unfortunately, few of these high hopes have been fulfilled—could in the nature of things be fulfilled—in any quarter of the globe, and to China, no less than to other nations, peace brought disappointment and disillusion. To her young patriots, especially, who had been led to form exaggerated notions of the powers of the Peace Conference, the endorsement of the claims of Japan to the reversion of the treaty rights acquired by Germany in Shantung was an exceedingly bitter blow. Their resentment at once took the form of demands for the dismissal of all high officials supposed to be in league with Japan and thus led to the appearance—dramatic and effective for the moment—of the student element on the already distracted political stage.

Early in May matters came to a head. On the May 4, a body of 3,000 Peking students raided and sacked the residence of Mr. Ts'ao Ju-lin (曹汝霖), Minister of Communications, who was obliged to seek safety in flight. Mr. Chang Tsung-hsiang (章宗祥), Minister to Japan, who happened to be in Mr. Ts'ao's house, was severely beaten and left unconscious. The arrest and detention of a number of these students roused a wave of feeling against the government, much intensified by the tone of the native Press, throughout the country. Meetings of merchants and students were held everywhere and a general boycott of Japanese goods decided on, to be followed by a general strike if the detained students were not released. At Shanghai a mass meeting took place on the May 7, at which the boycott was declared. At Peking, where martial law had been imposed, the students ceased their

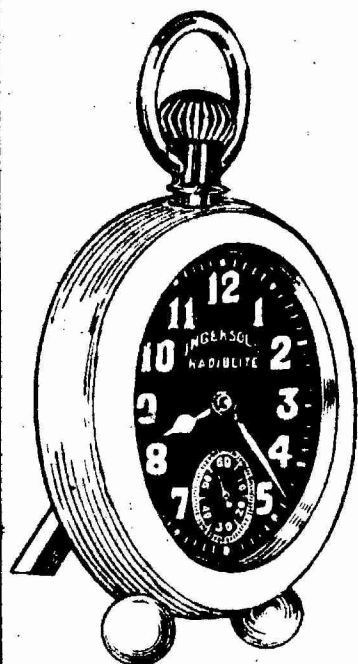
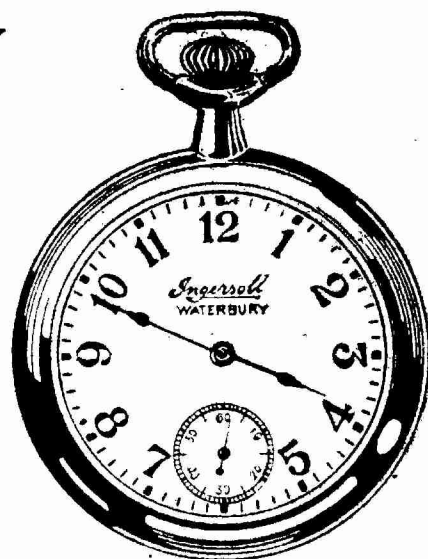
studies and declared themselves on strike on the May 19, but remained otherwise quiescent. Meanwhile the repressive measures of the government, disturbed by the intrigues of rival political factions—who seized the occasion to further their own ends—and by rumors of disaffection in the Peiyang army, had become increasingly obnoxious to all classes, and on the June 3 and 4, the Peking students emerged *en masse* and commenced a campaign of street preaching and demonstrating which led to the arrest and detention of some hundreds of them. This at once evoked lively demonstrations of sympathy from students, merchants, soldiers, and even police, in every big city, as well as protests from provincial officials. In Shanghai, where the boycott had been declared but not forcibly imposed, the student associations succeeded in enforcing the closing of all retail shops on the June 5, and induced a general strike of operatives of all callings and trades, which gradually spread, paralyzed for some days the economic, industrial, and commercial life of Shanghai, and led to collision with the police and the death of some harmless natives at the hands of the mob. The release of the students on the 11, followed by the resignations of Messieurs Ts'ao Ju-lin, Lu Tsung-yu (陸宗輿), Director of the Currency Bureau, and Chang-Tsung-hsiang, apparently satisfied those who were controlling the strike, and by the June 14, the situation in Shanghai was normal once more. No where else were events allowed to take so serious a turn. There was some disturbance at Canton, where advantage was taken of the occasion by the smaller retail shops to

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injure their big rivals, the department stores, and some violence at Hangchow. The boycott, however, has remained in active operation in most places throughout the year and seems likely to continue. No doubt it considerably injured Japanese trade, at the cost of heavy loss and much injustice to Chinese traders, and has served to engender and keep alive feeling of bitterness and resentment on both side. In so far as this was the object of its authors its success is undeniable. But it is not by methods of this kind, which merely add to the prevailing chaos and serve the ends of political schemers, that the effective recognition and preservation of China's "sovereign rights" can be attained.

The much-talked-of conference between North and South, which it was imagined—on somewhat slender grounds, certainly—would at once compose all differences between warring factions, break the power of the military leaders, and restore civil government in all the provinces, assembled at Shanghai on the February 20, the chief delegate for the North being Mr. Chu Ch'i-ch'ien (朱啓鈞) and for the South Mr. T'ang Shao-i (唐紹儀). Eight days later the Northern delegates resigned, the deadlock continuing till the April 7, when negotiations were resumed with little definite result. In May both delegations resigned. Attempts to reopen the conference with Mr. Wang I-t'ang (王揖唐) as chief delegate for the North have so far not been successful. In spite, however, of the complete failure of the Internal Peace Conference, military activities in the provinces were

generally curtailed, and the condition of lawlessness and brigandage that existed in 1918 in many parts of the country gradually gave place to comparative order and tranquility in 1919, the only exceptions being some fighting and disorder in Fukien and Szechwan and a certain amount of piracy in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The improvement, such as it was, was probably in some measure due to abundant crops and a ready market for them. The undoubted prosperity of the country has unfortunately done but little to relieve the financial embarrassments of the Peking government, which found itself compelled, in consequence of the failure of negotiations with the Four Power group at the last moment, to resort of Tls. 5,000,000 from Japan at the close of the old-style year.

Whatever disappointments she may have suffered politically, however, in the sphere of trade China has no reason to complain of her share of the blessings of peace outside her borders that resulted from the Armistice of November 1918. After a period of uncertainty and hesitation the insatiable food hunger of Europe and the demand for raw materials made itself felt imperiously in all her markets. The value of her trade with foreign countries increased by 257 million taels as compared with 1918 and 337 million as compared with 1913. For the first time since statistics were available the value of her exports at the moment of shipment all but balanced that of her imports. Her Customs revenue rose from 36 million taels in 1918 and 44 million in 1913 to 46 million notwith-

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standing the low rate of exchange—about 7½. 3 to the pound sterling—at which her *ad valorem* import duties were paid. The persistent demand for her food products and certain of her raw materials, at any price, poured wealth into the pockets of her traders and for the moment has no doubt greatly benefited her farmers and artisans. Stimulated by this silver shower, the legitimate desire of her capitalists and merchants to be less dependent on foreign manufacturers has produced a regular boom in industrial enterprise through the country.

The following notes deal with conditions and the trend of trade during the year at the various treaty ports.

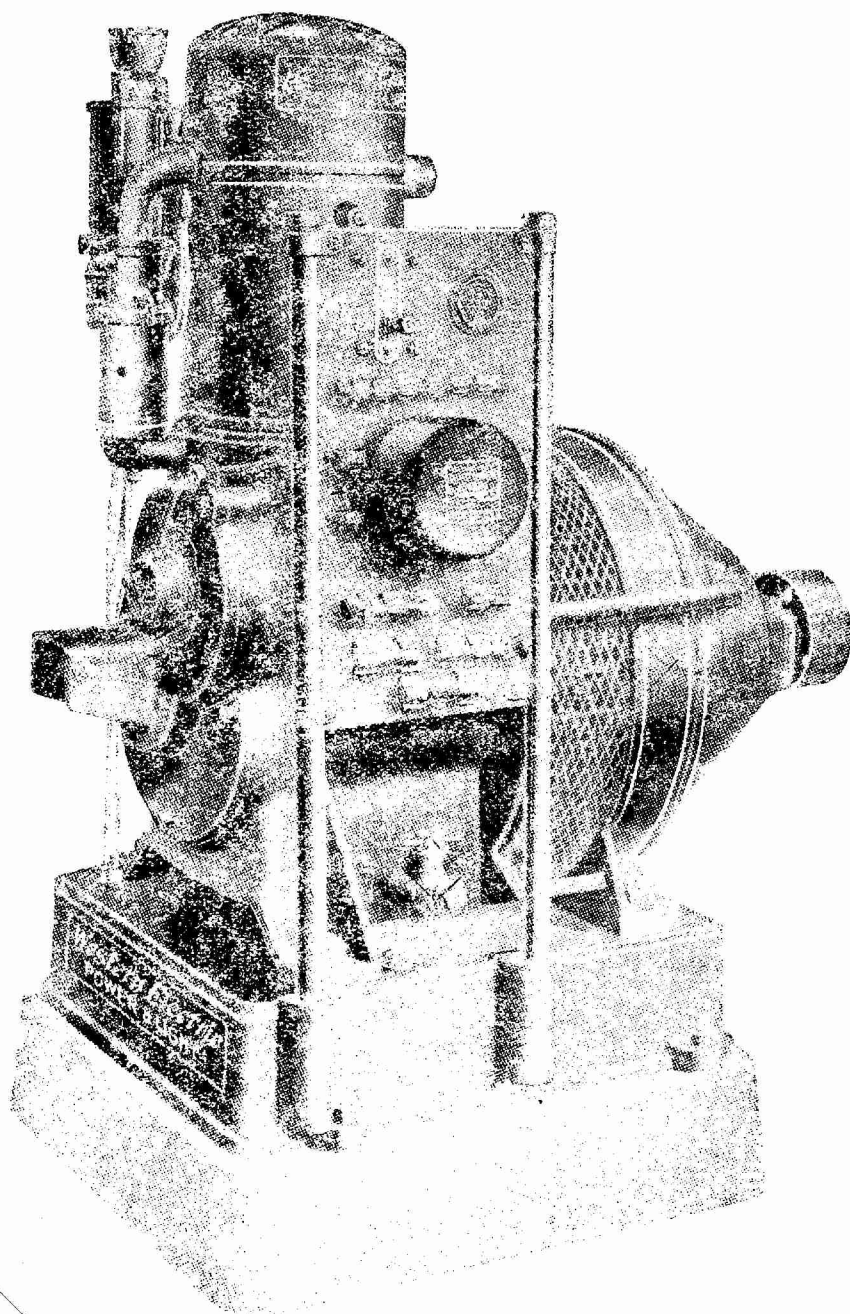
Manchurian Ports—There was a revival of trade at the northern ports—Harbin, Manchouli, Sansing, and Aigun—in the early part of the year, but this was unfortunately checked later by very low water on the Sungari, which interfered with the free movement of shipping, and by the chaotic condition of the railway and a shortage of freight cars. The continued fall of the rouble led to further depression, unrelieved at the end of 1919. At Hunchun trade was fair, and in South Manchuria, in spite of a prolonged drought which affected all crops, there was great activity in both import and export trade, the boycott of Japanese goods having but little effect in Fengtien province. Dairen reports that trade was at first hampered by unprecedented congestion of goods on the railway, due to inadequate accommodation and the use of the lines by troops. Measures were taken

to remedy this, however, and trade became very brisk, especially in exports to Japan, there having been a great increase in production owing to the development of agriculture in the interior. The demand for beans in Japan is expanding with the growth of population, diminished home cultivation, and an increase, nevertheless, in the number of oil mills. Shortage of rice in Japan has caused a demand for Manchurian cereals, from which Newchwang especially has benefited, what is described as a new era in the trade of that port having been inaugurated with the export to Siberia, Korea, and Japan of large quantities of maize, wheat, and kaoliang. It is considered that America and Europe will continue to order Chinese goods through Japan, owing to the greater freight facilities afforded in that country and to the fact that Japanese currency is less liable to fluctuation.

There was great activity in the building trade throughout South Manchuria, as indicated by the imports of building materials, etc., and the "enterprise mania" has been in full swing. Upwards of 250 new Japanese companies have recently been established, with capital to Yen 150,000,000. The Dairen stock market showed extraordinary animation, shares being bought and sold at a large premium. Whether all these new businesses are on a sound basis is open to question, however. The Anshan Iron Foundry began the output of pig iron in May, but owing to the drop in the price of steel, has abandoned the contemplated production of steel. The South Manchuria Railway with the object of attaining greater efficiency in working

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Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Peinlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Haichowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$547,388 and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may
be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

has introduced sweeping reforms in its administration. Incidentally, Newchwang has been relieved from what was considered as an unjust discrimination by the revision of the railway tariff, under which much more favorable rates have been given to Newchwang cargo than have prevailed for many years. Antung reports that asbestos deposits exist in several localities near that port, and this industry only awaits the introduction of capital and of modern methods of transportation to become of considerable importance. The cultivation of rice in South Manchuria is increasing yearly, and the time will come when the province of Fengtien will produce a sufficiency for its own needs.

North China Ports.—The crops in North China were excellent for the third year in succession, except in East Shantung, where they were affected by drought and locusts. Cotton was especially favored in Chihli, and a brilliant future is foretold for the cotton industry in that province, several new mills being in course of construction. Industrial development is a pronounced feature of the year at Tsingtao and is reflected in a large decrease in the exports of coal, needed for the local factories. In the absence of political disturbances, which reacted unfavorably on the trade of 1918, the export trade of North China was exceptionally flourishing and the boycott notwithstanding, records large exports of foodstuffs and vegetable oils to Japan. At Tientsin there was a large business in those goods which it is imperative that foreign markets should obtain, such as straw braid, groundnuts, and goat skins. The foreign wool market, however, appears to be overstocked with war wool and with carpet wools from competing markets unaffected by exchange. The large importation of treasure at Tientsin indicates that producers are demanding silver in the interior of Chihli and Shantung. At Chefoo American gold notes have been introduced into the money market by Chinese returning from Vladivostock and have met with a favorable reception from the country-people, who have hitherto handed rouble notes. Daily quotations are obtainable for these gold notes, and it is anticipated that they will to some extent take the place of rouble and yen notes in local speculation. An epidemic of cholera was severe in Shantung in the summer, and Japanese quarantine restrictions were in force against vessels from China from August until October. Influenza again made its appearance in the winter of 1919, causing many deaths inland. The discovery of a phosphorite mine near Haichow has led to the formation of a company to exploit the mineral, and a light railway is in course of construction connecting the mine with the coast.

Upper Yangtze Ports.—In Szechwan trade, which was at first very promising, failed to come up to expectations, owing to the continued activities of brigands and the consequent unprecedentedly high prices of both imports and exports. Military taxation and forced loans are other burdens on the merchants of this rich province, the natural expansion of which is retarded year after year. A satisfactory feature is the revival of the wood oil trade and a great improvement in quality due to measures taken locally to suppress adulteration. Shipping generally has been released by the military, and the navigation of the Upper Yangtze was fully resumed early in the year. The number of steamers on the Ichang-Chungking run increased and substantial profits were made. An unfortunate incident was the loss in the rapids of the Szechwan Railway Steam Navigation



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vessel *Chuchuen*, on the December 6. The money market in Szechwan was less stringent than in 1918, but at Ichang there was a shortage of cash which reduced many hongts to the verge of bankruptcy, and the same conditions prevailed at Shasi and the Hunan ports. Changsha reports that 1919 was a disastrous year to most traders, business failures being legion and loans almost unobtainable, and many proprietors having been compelled to sell paddy land at very low figures. There is a complete lack of confidence in the future, owing to the uncertainty of the political situation. With the removal of the war demand for Hunan minerals the exportation has fallen off very considerably, especially as regards antimony regulus and manganese.

Lower Yangtze Ports.—The situation was very different at Hankow, where there was a revival in all branches of trade. The continued industrial development of Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuchang is reflected in the demand for machinery, which is needed for the erection of new plant and factories. Hankow-milled yarn is now widely used for the weaving of nan-keens. Owing to its improved quality, it has almost ousted its Japanese rival and commands a higher price. At the same time, American and British piece goods were imported in greatly increased quantities. The export trade—in sesamum seed and soya beans, goat skins, and bean and wood oil—has also resumed its antebellum activity, and the tea business alone is unsatisfactory. Kiukiang also suffered in this respect, but reports a boom in the camphor industry of Kiangsi, the oil now commanding greatly enhanced prices. From Wuhu there was a record exportation of rice—nearly 9 million piculs,—which is attributed to Saigon

rice having been bought up by Japan and Siberia. The rice crops were generally excellent in Anhwei, and the province has enjoyed a year of unusual prosperity, all classes having made large profits. At Nanking there was also a notable boom in trade, and a prosperous future is predicted for this port, which may be expected to undergo rapid expansion as railway and shipping facilities increase. The Tientsin-Pukow line will bring down much larger quantities of inland produce as soon as the extension of the Lung-Hai Railway reaches the Yellow River. A new service of coasting steamers was inaugurated towards the end of the year, and the sales of coal for bunkering and industrial purposes increased.

Central Coast Ports.—Shanghai records full resumption of trade after the war, with machinery imports as a leading feature, mainly for shipbuilding and cotton mills, in both of which industries there is remarkable development. The cotton crop was good in Kiangsu, but a severe typhoon in August, the effects of which were felt far down the coast, ruined the Chekiang crop. Both rice crops were excellent, and the two provinces have enjoyed a satisfactory year. Domestic factory products of foreign type, in which this district leads, are coming into increasing favor with the people, especially since the boycott movement. The restriction imposed by the Japanese government on the export of yarn under 20's from November 1, 1919 has given Chinese cotton goods an opportunity of extending their market in the North, and coastwise export is increasing steadily. There is also an increasing export by parcel post of silk piece goods to Korea. Industries in which there is room for

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The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

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Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

» **Hsi Ling or Western Tombs.** With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

enterprise and development are coal-mining, the soap and candle trade, and match-making. The Exposition of Commercial Products, held at Hangchow in the autumn, is a sign that native industries are being boomed in that city, which is becoming remarkably progressive.

South China Ports.—The crops in Fukien were good, and the import trade has slowly but steadily recovered, in spite of some brigandage, British goods being especially prominent in this respect. The tea trade shows signs of revival, and there is a strong demand for camphor. This industry was ruined a decade ago by the shortsightedness of the peasants, who destroyed almost all the trees in the province; but the high prices current at present make it worth while to exploit districts which have hitherto been considered too remote. As usual, additional taxation was imposed as soon as the revival of the trade began to make itself felt. The Kwangtung ports all experienced a steady upward tendency in trade; domestic industry in particular has received a stimulus, the political situation has been quieter, and brigandage and piracy less rife. No doubt these relatively happy conditions are largely due to the excellence of the crops, especially of rice and silk. In the case of the latter, eight crops were gathered, which is quite unusual; and the foreign demand being very strong large profits were made, causing a ready circulation of money. Canton especially enjoyed unwonted prosperity at the end of the year. Machinery is being imported in increasing quantities in the South, and there is an extension of the use of electricity both as an illuminant and for power. Kwangsi was less favoured climatically, but the wood oil trade, of which Wuchow is the outlet, is prospering—new plantations of aleurites trees, from which the oil is obtained, having been made by large concerns, which are also extending the cultivation of aniseed, a product of which Kwangsi holds a world monopoly. The export of cow hides is also increasing, and a tannery has now been started at Wuchow. The recovery of Indian yarn in the markets is noted in the South as in the Yangtze ports, and at Szemao Hupeh-milled yarn made its first appearance. Yunnan hides and skins are also in demand, and it is predicted that Yunnanfu will become an important centre for the hide trade. A new feature is that a French firm has begun exporting wool and hides from the Tibetan frontier under transit pass; hitherto, musk has been the only product of any importance passing through Yunnan from Tibet. Mengtsz reports a record year, and there is no doubt that the trade of Western China is on the increase, having been built up by the railway and assisted by the liberal policy of the two French banks. The introduction in Yunnan of a gold coinage (\$10 piece) is a unique feature of 1919. Silver is said to have almost disappeared from Yunnan.

Customs Revenue

The total Maritime Customs collection actually exceeded that of 1913—previously the record year—by 2 million taels only, but by 3.5 million if we leave out of account the amounts contributed by opium—*Hk. Tls.* 1,531,000 to the 1913 collection and *Hk. Tls.* 1,500 to that for 1919. The whole of this remarkable advance is due to export duties. It is too early to estimate the effect of the Revised Import Tariff, which came into force on August 1, 1919. Ton-

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cigarettes and cigars, 21.8; locomotives and railway cars, 15; machinery, 14; coal, 12.5; fish and fishery products, 11; paper, 10.2; and motor-cars, 2.1 million.

Opium—The importations of opium through the

Japanese-controlled ports of Dairen and Tsingtao fell from 333 piculs in 1918 to 156 piculs in 1919, and it may be hoped will disappear altogether shortly. Unfortunately, China can no longer point to the effective prohibition of opium cultivation within her borders. The government which in 1918 burnt publicly, as an earnest of its determination to eradicate the opium-smoking vice, 1,200 chests of Indian drug at a cost of 24 million taels, is compelled to look on helplessly while the poppy flourishes over large tracts of the country and the trade in, and use of the drug show every sign of reviving. Poppy is reported to have been cultivated in 1919: extensively in Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechwan, Kansu, Shensi, and Fukien; on a smaller scale in parts of Manchuria and Shantung. Chihli, Shansi, Honan, the Yangtze provinces, and Kwangtung were reported clear, and nothing has been alleged against Kwangsi. The quantities of opium seized by the Maritime Customs during the year amounted to 48,375 pounds, or $21\frac{3}{5}$ tons. But as there is no article of food (eg., mangosteens, oranges, fresh fish, pastry, chocolates) or of domestic use (eg., chairs, tables, birdcages, metal water-pipes, bellows, bedding) containing or capable of furnishing cavities of any size that is not now used as a vehicle for the drug, it may be imagined how insignificant a proportion of the smuggled traffic these seizures represent and how futile they must be as a means of prevention. Add that steamers and railway carriages and their machinery seem to the smuggler specially designed to furnish convenient caches for his opium and that nothing is easier than to conceal it in cargo (e. g., in awabi shells), and the hopelessness of affecting the traffic in any degree by seizures and confiscations will be admitted. Even more futile and hopeless is action of this kind in the case of morphia and cocaine, the Customs seizures of which in 1919 were: morphia, 213 pounds; cocaine, 164 pounds. Statistics collected by the International Anti-Opium Association place the total importation of morphia into China during 1919 at 1,000,000 ounces. Action recently taken by the British and American governments to control the export of this and similar drugs will, it is hoped, put an end to this poisonous traffic.

Cotton Goods.—The total value of cotton goods

imported in 1919 was *Hk. Tls.* 209,786,000, as compared with *Hk. Tls.* 151,380,000 in 1918. Woolen and cotton unions were valued at *Hk. Tls.* 3,182,000, against *Hk. Tls.* 2,115,000 in 1918. Woolen goods, *Tls.* 3,614,000, showed no advance. Miscellaneous piece goods increased from a value of *Tls.* 5,037,000 in 1918 to *Tls.* 6,715,000 in 1919. Value is, however, no longer a reliable indication of quantity, and we shall only get a clear idea of the position of the piece goods trade in 1919 by comparing the quantities that came forward in that year, with those imported in 1913, as shown below:—

	1913	1919
Cotton piece goods..... <i>Pieces</i>	27,582,305	21,699,743
" " "..... <i>Yards</i>	103,338,836	116,651,882
" yarn..... <i>Piculs</i>	2,685,363	1,405,461
Handkerchiefs and towels..... <i>Dozens</i>	3,466,280	2,627,247
" " "..... <i>Piculs</i>		816

It will be seen that the importations of 1913, valued at 182 million taels, were considerably heavier than those of 1919, valued some 30 million taels higher. To some extent the decline is no doubt attributable to high prices. The statistics for the year show, however, that the products of mills in China are increasing in favor and that their rivalry with the foreign article, though not formidable as yet, is beginning to make itself felt. The quantities of these products that passed the Customs for home consumption and export during the years 1913 and 1919 were as follows:—

	1913		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Hk. Tls.</i>			
Grey shirtings..... <i>Pieces</i>	70,438	332,308	125,773	857,558
Sheetings..... <i>„</i>	461,444	1,615,056	1,392,056	10,170,716
Drills..... <i>„</i>	137,046	479,663	308,627	2,446,801
Nankeens..... <i>Piculs</i>	136,263	6,380,365	134,042	8,738,497
Fancy native cloth..... <i>Pieces</i>	418,703	915,217	768,403	2,490,020
Cotton yarn..... <i>Piculs</i>	503,762	14,702,460	1,199,292	67,995,205
Total Value..... <i>Hk. Tls.</i>	24,425,069		92,698,787	

I have been favored with the following note on the years trade. "The year 1919 was a very prosperous one for the piece goods dealers, and whilst goods changed hands at much replacing rates, the fact that these replacing prices constantly advanced resulted in very large margins to the indentors. At the same time it is rather curious to note that the actual cost of production was up 70 percent at the end of the year, as compared with prices ruling in January 1919, whereas tael rates for white shirtings were down 2 to 3 percent. On the other hand, the market rates for grey shirtings were up about 10 percent at the close of the year. Whilst tael prices did not advance in accordance with home rates, the exchange improvement—from 5s. 1d., the opening rate of the year, to 7s. 9d., the closing figure—materially helped the importers, and somewhat counterbalanced the difference between the abnormally high replacing rates and the selling figures at this end. Notwithstanding the boycott that ruled in China for the major portion of 1919, Japanese importations for that year greatly exceeded those of 1918. Japanese grey shirtings increased in quantity 120 percent. Grey sheetings decreased about 14 percent, presumably on account of the competition of local mills, but white shirting importations were doubled. As will be seen from the figures, English piece goods also came in larger quantities as compared with 1918, but white shirtings did not increase to the same extent as the Japanese makes."

Metals and Minerals.—The total value of metals imported was 56,609,000 taels, as compared with 37,637,000 taels in 1918 and 29,156,000 taels in 1913. In this case the advance in value coincides with an equal advance in quantities. Copper ingots—mainly for minting purposes—rose to 317,769 piculs, from 121,408 piculs in 1918 and 200,736 piculs in 1913. Most kinds of manufactured iron show considerable gains, and there was a large increase in the importation of tin in slabs, which is, however, a product of the Kwangsi mines shipped to Hongkong, refined there, and reimported into China. Lead, steel, and tinned plates all advanced considerably.

	1913	1919
	<i>Piculs</i>	<i>Piculs</i>
Copper	218,144	357,653

Iron and mild steel, manufactured

and old.....	3,520,049	4,948,536
„ galvanized: sheets and wire	291,585	216,942
Lead.....	118,335	165,943
Quicksilver.....	654	596
Steel	149,701	214,031
Tin in slabs.....	52,781	114,955
Tinned plates.....	363,366	419,024
Iron ores.....	1,596	614,515

In the earlier part of the year the state of political unrest throughout China made merchants cautious in their dealings and chary of committing themselves to any great extent. The market was accordingly unsteady, fluctuated considerably, and did not settle down firm with a steady and growing demand till the later months. The increase in imports, though large, would no doubt have been still larger had cargo been obtainable and shipping available. Labor troubles, both in England and America have decreased output, while Continental suppliers have as yet been unable to resume the business they formerly did in the Eastern market. Very few consignments of metals, either new or old, have been shipped from the Continent. The demand, therefore, has throughout been greater than the supply, and prices have risen considerably in consequence. It must be remembered, however, that though home prices have advanced, the rise in exchange has kept prices in China very much as they were.

Sundries.—The following table illustrates the position of the import trade in the principal sundries in 1919 as compared with 1913. It will be noted that while foodstuffs and dyes have declined, as might be expected, machinery and material necessary for the development and maintenance of industrial works show large increases. The large quantity of imported cigarettes and cigars—valued at 21 million taels—strikes one as somewhat excessive, seeing that enormous quantities are also manufactured in China for home consumption and for export. The item may at least be regarded as evidence of a considerable degree of comfort and prosperity throughout the land.

	1913	1919
Munitions of war..... <i>Value, Hk. Tls.</i>	6,738,454	2,496,578
Bags of all kinds..... <i>Pieces</i>	32,049,708	67,302,701
Building materials..... <i>Value, Hk. Tls.</i>	2,444,787	5,786,924
Candles..... <i>Piculs</i>	50,383	82,362
Casks, empty, and shooks..... <i>Value, Hk. Tls.</i>	634,714	3,181,626
Rice and paddy..... <i>Piculs</i>	5,414,896	1,809,749
Cigarettes..... <i>Mille</i>	6,209,037	7,771,947
Cigars..... <i>„</i>	38,565	49,176
Coal..... <i>Tons</i>	1,690,892	1,172,823
Raw cotton..... <i>Piculs</i>	134,735	239,003
Dyes, aniline..... <i>Value, Hk. Tls.</i>	5,401,820	3,042,917
Indigo, artificial..... <i>Piculs</i>	319,576	18,795
Paints and paint oil..... <i>„</i>	72,764	134,344
Electrical materials..... <i>Value, Hk. Tls.</i>	2,322,339	4,991,811
Flour..... <i>Piculs</i>	2,596,821	271,328
Gasoline, etc..... <i>Gallons</i>	465,577	2,174,748
Liquid fuel..... <i>Tons</i>	12,065	37,148
Ginseng..... <i>Catties</i>	334,816	259,792
India-rubber goods..... <i>Value, Hk. Tls.</i>	360,529	1,461,198
Machinery..... <i>„</i>	4,650,001	14,100,439
Manures..... <i>Piculs</i>	908,557	1,142,112
Matches..... <i>Gross</i>	28,448,155	16,598,943
Milk, condensed..... <i>Dozens</i>	483,720	402,326
Kerosene oil..... <i>Gallons</i>	183,984,052	199,309,753
Lubricating oil..... <i>„</i>	2,449,586	5,915,435
Paper..... <i>Value, Hk. Tls.</i>	7,169,255	10,212,652
Railway materials..... <i>„</i>	4,317,694	3,883,239
Seaweed and agar-agar..... <i>Piculs</i>	635,978	424,713
Soap and soap-making materials..... <i>Value, Hk. Tls.</i>	2,684,511	3,329,426
Sugar of all kinds..... <i>Piculs</i>	7,111,728	5,187,875

Timber, hardwood.....	{	Cub. ft	2,660,682	2,879,224
	{	Sq. ft	...	10,025,247
,, softwood.....			164,847,623	123,376,499
Locomotives and tenders.....	Value, Hk. Tls.		768,628	10,296,347
Railway cars and wagons.....			1,193,823	4,833,224
Motor cars and lorries.....			485,182	2,158,998
Bicycles.....			128,957	168,644
Beer and porter.....			724,177	928,991
Spirits (exclusive of spirits of wine).....			994,648	1,064,471
Postal parcels.....			2,413,961	4,696,390

(Concluded in next week's issue)

J. P. Morgan & Co. Instructed Not to Pay Interest on Chinese Bonds Issued in Germany

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange has made public the following regarding Chinese government bonds originally issued by Germany:

April 16, 1920.

Information having been received that J. P. Morgan & Co. have been instructed by the Chinese government not to pay the interest on that portion of the Imperial Chinese government 5% Hukuang Railways sinking fund gold bonds, due 1951, which were originally issued in Germany, the numbers of which are as follows:

Denomination £20, Nos. 2,501 to 32,500 inclusive; denomination £100, Nos. 84,651 to 93,650 inclusive.

The Committee on Securities rules that after April 16, 1920 the foregoing numbered bonds are not a delivery, with the exception, however, of certain specific numbers included therein, a list of which is on file with J. P. Morgan & Co., which have been exempted by the Chinese government and upon which the interest is being paid.

According to the *New York Times* of April 25, the amount of this issue sold in Germany was £1,500,000, or a fourth of the total issue of £6,000,000. The *Times* also said:

The withholding of the interest on the bonds sold in Germany was provided at the Peace Conference last year as part of the claims China filed against Germany growing out of the war. Bonds which were sold to Allied nationals and to neutrals have been exempted, however, and on these latter the coupons, upon identification, are being paid.—*From the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York.*

C. C. Nieh Visits Seattle

That China's trade with the United States and the port of Seattle will increase by leaps and bounds as soon as the first step of industrial reconstruction of the Republic is taken was the assertion of C. C. Nieh, representative of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, and vice-president of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association, who with John Y. Lee, technical advisor to the association and other Chinese corporations were guests at a dinner given by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Lee said that they were in America to know what products the United States could supply in a steady stream and what products China could send in return. He also said that China was and would send many representatives to the United States to investigate trade conditions and possibilities and that the merchants felt that greater cooperation and prosperity could be obtained by a more complete understanding between the two nations.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Quantities of manganese ore in 1,000 to 2,000 ton lots, analysis of which must show a percentage of manganese, sulphur, phosphorus, silicon and iron, are being sought by the Wilkins Bros and Co., Shanghai.

Chinese merchants of Peru and Chile, South America, are organizing a shipping company to operate between those countries and China, by way of the Panama Canal, according to recent publications of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The "*Packard International*" is the name of a new publication in English, French and Spanish, which is to be an international magazine dealing with motor transportation and transportation problems issued by the Packard Motors Export Corp of New York. The first number is institutional dealing with the work of the Packard Company.

Henry S. Kimball, former president of the Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Co., and W. M. St. John, formerly of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, have joined the firm of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, New York, as vice-president and treasurer, respectively, according to an announcement just received by the Shanghai branch of the concern.

The possibilities offered by the coal fields of Shansi are commented upon at length in a recent bulletin of the American Asiatic Association, which states that the supply is estimated at enough to supply the world for two hundred years. Lack of enterprise and railway communication are given as the factors which leave the fields untouched at the present time.

Four million and one-half feet, board measure, of lumber is being discharged in Shanghai this week by the *S. S. West Navaria*, a Shipping Board vessel being operated by the China Pacific Company, which arrived at this port on June 21, from Portland, Ore. This is one of the largest single shipments of lumber which has ever arrived at Shanghai. The *West Navaria* will sail from this port for Portland on or about June 28.

R. S. MacElwee has been nominated by President Wilson as Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce to succeed Philip B. Kennedy, who resigned recently. Mr. MacElwee's appointment must be confirmed by the Senate. It will take effect July 1 when Mr. Kennedy leaves the bureau. Mr. MacElwee is now First Assistant Director, having been with the bureau for one year and one-half. He has had twenty years experience in foreign trade. Mr. MacElwee is a native of Michigan and received his education at Columbia University and several European institutions.

Increased foreign demand is slowly modernizing the oil milling industry of China and presses operated by steam and of foreign construction are being installed in a number of plants, particularly in the Hankow district, in order to meet the increasing demand. During 1919 the following exports were made to the United States in oils, valuations being given in U. S. currency: bean oil, \$664,503; cotton seed, \$212,660; castor bean, \$253; peanut, \$1,358; sesamum seed, \$649,320; tea, \$11,053; wood, \$9,570,684. The industry is proving profitable and with stabilized conditions the prospects for the future are most promising.

The textile tax imposed by the Japanese government on textiles manufactured for domestic consumption has been held as a part of the dutiable

value of the goods when imported into the United States in a recent case before Judge Howell of the United States General Appraisers, according to the *New York Commercial*. The plaintiffs held that the tax was not placed upon goods exported to foreign countries but the judge held that under the American tariff law the tax must be included. An appeal will probably be taken to the U. S. Court of Customs Appeals. More than 4,000 appeals involving refunds to exceed approximately \$1,000,000 are concerned in the decision.

The Orient offers a great pioneer field for American ingenuity, American capacity and the products of American business and the future of American exports lies in the Pacific, according to Frederick J. Koster, president of the California Barrel Company, and of the Koster Company, who spoke on the "Future of American Exports" before the Seventh National Foreign Trade Convention in San Francisco. Mr. Koster spoke of the work now being done in the field and urged greater efforts for a more thorough understanding of the field. Mr. Koster is a former president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and is at present head of the association of commercial bodies on the Pacific Coast.

The Yen Fu Chuan, a motor company in which Lin Ping-chang, chairman of the Min River Conservancy Board is interested, is seeking a loan of \$50,000 Mex. from American interests for the purpose of constructing motor car roads in Foochow (\$30,000) and for the purchase of passenger motor cars with a capacity of twenty persons each of American manufacture (\$20,000). The loan is desired for a period of ten years at a rate of interest to be agreed upon, and the motor cars, land and houses of the company, together with the new cars to be pledged as security. The company desiring the loan, according to the American Consulate, Foochow, is now in existence and has been operating motor cars and motor buses in Foochow for some time at a profit.

Shareholders in the British-American Tobacco Co., will be asked to sanction an increase of capitalization of £2,500,000, in addition to the recent share bonus of one additional share for every two held, according to a recent weekly edition of the *Manchester Guardian*. The increase will be in the nature of a stock bonus, and will bring a total distribution of approximately £3,202,853. The Garland Steamship Corporation, which is operating vessels from Tacoma to the Orient, and from Atlantic ports to England, has been acquired by the company, and shares will be distributed to the holders at one share for every twenty ordinary shares of the British-American Tobacco Co. The issued ordinary capital of the company now stands at £15,098,037.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations
of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The principal event of the week has been the ideal cotton weather and the reports to hand show the following features:

First.—The crop in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shensi, Shansi and the Honan Provinces is in good shape. With favourable conditions from now on a large yield may be expected.

Second.—Along the Yangtze Valley the outlook is good on the uplands and fair in the bottoms.

Third.—Central China has also a good prospect.

Fourth.—Shantung and Chihli Provinces are in a bad condition; a great deal of the damage is probably irretrievable and those sections must have good weather from now on and a late frost or their crops will be a disaster. The grades from these two particular sections will in no way cause any anxiety to domestic mills as very little of these are used in spinnings.

As regards cotton stocks, we cannot share the feeling of anxiety over the possibility of any scarcity of cotton. Mills are supplied well into the season. Rather than expecting a scramble for the balance of the crop, we think the question is more to be as to how large a surplus will have to be carried over into the next season and at what price the trade may be willing to carry it with the possibilities of a bumper crop ahead. The total importation of the Indian staple into Japan up to date for the 1919-1920 season is 1,150,000 bales and unsold 400,000 bales in the warehouses in Osaka, Kobe and Yokohama. Taking into consideration the curtailment of 30% by the Japanese mills their requirements are far more than ample for the year 1920 and part of 1921. Unless the outlook for the coming crop should change materially we see no reason for a permanent improvement in the price of China Cotton for the coming season.

Yarn.—The cotton yarn situation has improved greatly within the last few days. Some 15,000 to 20,000 bales of local spinnings changed hands for export up-river, Northern ports, also Newchang at an advance of about Tls. 20.00 within the last week. The improvement, while slow the last three weeks was to be expected at this time of the year. There seems to be no doubt that the worst is over and that more prosperous times are ahead. Regarding the decline in San-Pin, very little notice should be taken of the quotations, as they do not represent the actual price of the finished product. The latest price quoted is Yen 295.50 for the first month, an advance of Yen 32.60 over the day previous and Yen 303.60 an advance of Yen 42.10 for the second month. The actual price of Yarn in Japan is very much higher than that quoted on the Exchange.

Liverpool, June 15, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....	72.00	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	12.25	"
Good Middling American, Spot.....	27.62	"
" " " July	23.91	"
" " " October	23.32	"

Market:—*Weak.*

New York, June 17, 1920.

New York Market:—

July.	37.45	Cents
October	34.54	"
December	33.30	"
Spot.....	39.25	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, June 17, 1920.

*Indian Market:—*Broach..... Rps. 457 per Khandy
Market:—*Steady.**Shanghai Market:—*Shensi Spot.....Tls. 32.00
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf..... " 34.00
" Nov./Dec..... " 31.25
Shanghai Spot..... " 28.00
" M-Ginned, June/July.... " 28.50
Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures: A few hundred bales of 11/13 have been bought for Lyons. Prices are practically unchanged and on the basis of Tls. 1050 for Extra Chops.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops... Tls. 1200
" " " Extra Chops..... " 1050
" " " Medium Chops " 950

Tussah and Tsatlees remain inactive; quotations unchanged.

Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 770

" Market Chops..... " 730

Tussah Best Chops..... " 425

" Market Chops " 405

What the Ships Carry Between America
And ChinaTaken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday,
June 15, to Tuesday, June 22, 1920)

S. S. Ecuador From the United States, May 28.

Sheetings White, Plain	Pcs.	37
Bells	"	144
Lemons, Fresh	"	131,850
Motor-cars	"	20

Iron galvanized:

Sheets.....	Pcls.	1,570
corrugated	"	657
Wire shorts.....	"	12
Almonds	"	62
Canned Asparagus	"	106
" Fruits.....	"	10
Beans	"	88
Butter	"	23
Cheese	"	6
Fruits, dried	"	23
" , fresh	"	13
Chocolate	"	5
Honey.....	"	351
Ink, printing	"	105
Leather, Sole	"	430
Oranges, fresh.....	"	3
Paper, waxed	"	5
Raisins	"	11
Starch	"	75
Sugar, milk	"	377
Canned Fish	Doz.	151
" Fruits.....	"	118
" Meats	"	698
" Vegetables	"	156
Files.....	"	80
Handkerchiefs.....	"	52
Jame and Jellies	"	66
Pickles.....	"	50
Tomato Catsup	"	489
Shoes	Prs.	359
Ink Oil	Gals.	
From Honolulu		

Canned Fruits

Pcls. 16

S. S. Empress of Asia To the U. S. June 7

Boston.....		
Carpets	Pcs.	37
Chicago.....		
Silk, raw, filature, wild, other ports Bls. 60.	Pls.	60.71
Johnstown		

International Banking
Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: \$10,000,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS: \$500,000

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.

Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN

San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA

CANTON
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
PEKING
SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAO

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BARAHONA
PUERTO PLATA
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
SANTO DOMINGO

INDIA

BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN

KOBE
YOKOHAMA

JAVA

BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PANAMA

COLON
PANAMA

PHILIPPINES

CEBU
MANILA

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

SINGAPORE

BRANCHES OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES
ONCE (BUENOS AIRES)
ROSARIO

BELGIUM

ANTWERP
BRUSSELS

BRAZIL

BAHIA
PERNAMBUCO
PORTO ALEGRE
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

CHILE

SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

COLOMBIA

BARRANQUILLA
BOGOTA
MEDELLIN

CUBA

HAVANA & 22 OTHER
CITIES IN CUBA

ITALY

GENOA

PERU

LIMA

PORTO RICO

PONCE
SAN JUAN

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN

SPAIN

BARCELONA
MADRID

TRINIDAD

PORT OF SPAIN

URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO
CALLE RONDEAU
(MONTEVIDEO)

VENEZUELA

CARACAS
CIUDAD BOLIVAR
MARACAIBO

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange
and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and
Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may
be ascertained on application to the Bank.

13-267

Skins, Doe	Pcs.	25,100
Milwaukee	"	0.67
Silk Piece goods	"	
Muncie	"	
Tea, green, gunpowder, Ningpo	Pks.	15
New York	"	
Silk, raw, filature, white Shanghai & other ports	"	71. 21
St. Louis	"	
Carpets	Pcs.	54

S. S. Africa Maru To U. S. June 4.

To Chicago	Pks.	267
Feathers, duck	"	14,570
Oil, wood	"	
To Seattle	"	
Egg, Albumen, frozen	"	1,822
" Yolk, frozen	"	3,171
" Whites, "	"	1,320
" Whole, "	"	1,195
" Yolk, dried, ...	"	375
" Whole, "	"	111
Oil, Wood	"	11,367

S. S. Eurymachus June 5. To U. S.

Boston	Pks.	8
Intestines, sheep	"	18.34
New Bedford	"	
Silk, waste	"	12.13
Silk waste	"	2.28
Silk, pongees, shantung	"	
Tea, green :	"	
Gunpowder, Ningpo	"	232
Young Hyson, others ports	"	1
Hyson, other ports	"	141
Antimony, crude	"	7,980
Antimony, regulus	"	5,460
Bristles	"	516
Camphor	"	33
Cotton, raw	"	3,702
Egg Yolk, dried	"	336
Egg whole, dried	"	45
Hair, horse	"	72
Hair, horse tail	"	174
Hair, human	"	114
Hides, buffalo	"	297
Hides, cow	"	4,383
Intestines, pig	"	48
Intestines, sheep	"	18
Nutgalls	"	168
Oil, wood	"	15
Straw braid, mottled	"	207
Straw braid, white	"	108
Tungsten Ore	"	230
Wood, camels	"	405
Wood, sheeps	"	2,651
Skins, dog	Pcs.	6,472
Skins, fox	"	500
Skins, goat, untanned	"	47,480
Skins, marmot	"	562
Skins, squirrel	"	12,227
Carpets	"	450

S. S. Denel, From U. S. May 27.

Cotton Duck	Yds.	550
Iron angles	Pks.	19
Iron bars	"	339
Iron bar ends	"	3,807
Iron plate cuttings	"	682
Iron manufactures of	"	91
Iron plates, old	"	644
Iron, galvanized	"	
Sheets, corrugated	"	82
Wire	"	168
Tinned plates, plain	"	918
Ammonia, anhydrous	"	57
Plaint, enamel	"	12
Cylinders	Pcs.	100
Mirrors	"	20

S. S. Schodack, To U. S. June 8.

Philadelphia	Pks.	180
Wool, sheep	"	
Buffalo	"	
Intestines, pig	"	124
Boston	"	
Cotton, raw	Pks.	3,454
Nutgalls	"	336
Carpets	Pcs.	39
Skins, doe	"	10,200
New York	"	
Egg yolk, dried	Pks.	619
Skins, marmot	Pcs.	29,252
" , squirrel	"	16,300

(To be continued in next week's issue)

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, June 23rd, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The London price of silver influenced by purchases by China, and some American operations rose to 52½d. for "spot" and 51½d. for forward showing a rise of 8½d. and 7½d. for these deliveries respectively during the week. Our rate for T/T on London which at 5/0d. is 4d. up has been principally influenced by further speculative re-sales by Gold dealers. There has also been a certain amount of Export paper offering. For the last two days our exchange market has ruled unsteady and at the close the gold dealers are buyers of T/T on a weak market.

Stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 37,800,000 in increase of Tls. 1,000,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars \$ 19,170,000 , \$ 490,000

Estimated total in Taels 51,800,000—an increase of Tls. 800,000.

	Average rates for May.	Thursday June 17	Friday June 18	Sat. June 19	Monday June 21	Tuesday June 22	Wed. June 23
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	5/10.920	4/6	4/10	4/10		5/1 5/0	5/1 5/0
D/Dfts. "	—	4/6½	4/10½	4/10½		5/1½ 5/0½	5/1½ 4/0½
4m/s "	—	4/6½	4/10½	4/10½		5/1½ 5/0½	5/1½ 5/0½
T/T India	273.780	240	258	258		274 269	274 260
T/T France	1705.600	1150	1255	1255		1285 1250	1270 1250
T/T N. Y.	113.420	88½	96½	96½		101 99½	101½ 100
T/T H'kong	72.260	74	73½	73½		73 73½	73½ 73½
T/T Japan	44.840	58½	54½	54½		51½ 52½	51½ 52½
T/T Batavia	299.620	236	253½	253½		269½ 265	269½ 265
T/T Straits	39.150	51½	47½	47½		45½ 46½	45½ 46½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. {	6/3.420	4/10	5/2	5/2		5/5 5/4	5/5 5/4
Cred. D/A }							
6m/s " "	6/4.670	4/11½	5/3½	5/3½		5/6½ 5/5½	5/6½ 5/5½
4m/s " D/P	—	4/10½	5/2½	5/2½		5/5½ 5/4½	5/5½ 5/4½
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. {	1861.600	1300	1405	1405		1435 1400	1420 1400
U. D/A, D/P }							
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	123.420	96½	104½	104½		109 107½	109½ 108
4m/s " Docs	—	97½	105½	105½		109½ 108½	110½ 108½

	June 17	June 18	June 19	June 21	June 22	June 23
†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.						
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	44½	49½	49½	50½	51½	52½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111½	111½	111½		111½	111½
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100	72.90	72.80	72.6125		72.7125	72.75
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 48.87
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 3.99½
of Discount	3 m/s. 5½%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/10
" "	4 m/s. 5½%	Hongkong on "	T/T 3/8½
" "	6 m/s. 5½%	Yokohama " "	T/T 2/7½

New Books and Publications

The Chinese Wonder Book

Fairy Tales of China, retold by Norman Hinsdale Pitman: With twelve plates by Li Chu-t'ang. London J. M. Dent & Sons, 7/6 d net.

THE Western child seems at last to be provided with a book of fairy tales from China. The Chinese Wonder Book, which has just been issued by Messrs Dent and Sons, provides us with a number of delightful stories from Chinese mythology that should at least provide a competitor for the stories of German mythology upon which we have been "fed" for so many years. The titles of some of the chapters give us some little hint regarding the delightful contents: "Why the Dog Hates the Cat;" "The Strange Tale of Doctor Dog;" "The Talking Fish;" "The Mad Goose and the Tiger Forest;" "The Man Who Would not Scold;" "The Phantom Vessel;" and "Lu San, the Daughter of Heaven." Those of us who have often wondered why the dog and cat are not on friendly terms, can solve the mystery by reading the story, "Why the Dog Hates the Cat." The story so runs that the cat and dog who were very good friends set out one day to find a magic treasure which had been stolen from their mistress. After seeking the treasure they both returned to the household and upon coming to a window which was too small for the dog the cat leapt through leaving the dog waiting anxiously on the outside. The mistress immediately took the treasure and transformed a barren table into a table covered with platters of good food steaming hot to feed her starving son. The cat was also well supplied with food and afterwards slipped away and returned through the window to the dog, who had been sniffing the fragrant odors from without. The cat laughingly exclaimed, "Oh, my dear Blackfoot, you should have seen the feast they gave me and the praises heaped on my head for bringing back the lost treasure, I am so sorry for you, poor hungry fellow you better run get a bone." The enraged dog sprang at the cat and shook her to death, saying, "So dies the one who forgets a friend and who loses honor." After rushing into the street he exclaimed the tragic death of the cat and at the same time advised that all self-respecting dogs should from that time onwards make war upon the feline race and that is why the descendants of all dogs, whether in China or great countries of the West, have waged continual war upon children and grandchildren of cats and for thousands of generations have fought cats and hated them.

The great giant bell that hangs in the bell-tower in the northern district of the city to sound out the fleeting hours of the day, that the people of Peking may be urged to perform their labors and not be idle was installed there by the great Emperor Yung Lo who once ruled at the Capital, according to the famous tale of "The Old Bell." One day when "Yung Lo sat on his great throne surrounded by a hundred attendants, and was in a depressed mood, he flung his silken fan nervously and at the same time snapped his long finger-nails in the impatience of despair." Yung Lo had built temples, palaces, etc, and was wondering what next he could give his people when one of his faithful courtiers suggested this idea and Yung Lo

approved the plan and had the bell installed in the bell-tower.

"The Chinese Wonder Book," is well illustrated with twelve fine colored plates from the famous Chinese artist, Li Chu-t'ang. Some of the illustrations show "Honeysuckle clinging to the animal's shaggy hair," as seen in the story "The Strange Tale of Doctor Dog," and "Snake's blood mixed with powdered deer-horn;" as illustrating the story of the "Talking Fish," when a wise-looking doctor who was called in to see a sick man, Li, who had suddenly gone giddy with the sun, and prescribed "snake's blood mixed with powdered deer-horn as the thing being best for him." It is easy to say that the book contains twelve of the finest reproductions of paintings of Li Chu-t'ang. They are wonderful in their simplicity and colorings.

M. C. P.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Sergeeff; Kustovskoff; D. Summers, Shanghai; J. P. Moryman, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. T. Kusakari, Hankow; E. Foster, Boston; J. S. Wilson, Kobe; A. H. Gordon, Hankow; G. D. Jack, Hankow; W. C. Cobbs, Nanking; C. L. Swain, Jr., Peking; C. C. Batchelder, Peking; Mrs. F. Hunt and son, New York; Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Parker, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Foster, Chicago; Capt. H. P. Dick, Peking; P. J. Smith, Shanghai; Mrs. Shrap, New York; Miss Guist, Manila; McCallum, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Haas, New York; Mrs. B. Pritz, Ohio; Miss Pritz, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pierce, Boston; Miss E. M. Maltte; Miss Houst, St. Louis; E. V. Argon; G. O. O'Brien; F. E. Rhodes, Manila; Miss H. Steel; Serpell; Mrs. Ostroerckhow, Canton; C. G. Weisbrod, Hongkong; H. McKenley, Manila; J. H. Barton; W. M. Peach, Peking; H. Canning, India; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Vander Berg; P. C. Hicken, Seattle; A. Davidson, Chefoo; Mrs. L. Corbin; A. N. Spender; H. C. Thomas, New York; A. H. Lumings, Foochow; Mes. A. Renaldo, San Francisco; A. Paton, Harbin; E. Block; L. C. Salomon, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Ewart, London; G. Philip, London; Maj. and Mrs. Bury; J. C. Manning, New York; L. A. McGrail; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. H. Pickering, Sydney; P. Delpral; E. E. Judd, New York; Mrs. Judd; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Coney, New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. Healey, New York; W. Pigott, Seattle; W. M. Pigott, Seattle; L. G. Knight, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Morgan, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Arathoon, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Rakerson, London; Mrs. Wilcox, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Whitney; Miss M. Whitney; Mrs. W. M. Flood.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: F. O. Wolf, Local; F. W. Lyons; P. H. Benedict & family; Mrs. J. H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. MacDonnell, New York; Lt. F. D. Mortimer, Vladivostok; Lt. T. C. King, Vladivostok; Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall & family, Tientsin; Commandant Defontaine, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Swann Jr. and child, Peking; Major Tikhonravov, Harbin; Haskell Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Local; Major E. H. Chasatte, Peking; Mrs. Borodina and Nurse and 3 children, Nagasaki Japan; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Pinkerton and child, J. S. Mann, Nagasaki Japan; J. H. Grant, S. Behr, London; Miss Schusterowitz, Vladivostok; Jaffee, London; Miss E. B. Rodding, Yokohama; Mrs. Emily C. Rodding, Yokohama; H. J. Fruin, Yokohama; Mrs. White and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Sargent, Victor, Devaniades, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Coney, U. S. A., Max Basker, Honolulu; Chas. R. Frazier, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pinckney and 2 children, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Burlingham, New York; H. Wylder, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gallop, Local; Mount G. Stenboch Peking; N. E. Rydberg, Peking; G. Hellenins, Peking; K. Rainer, Vladivostok; E. Hansen, Peking; J. Buisson, Harbin; S. E. Lindstrom, Hongkong; N. Israel'stch Kobe.

NOTICE TO FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS

Due to the increased cost of paper and the application of the new postal rates to the American Postoffice, Shanghai, the subscription rate of MILLARD'S REVIEW for the United States and foreign countries will be increased from G. \$5 to G. \$7.50, effective June 1, 1920.

MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL,
COMMISSIONER,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER,
DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Luckner.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings:

June 16, 1920; Cause No. 992; Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co., further testimony taken; cause continued.

" 18, " Cause No. 1030; U. S. v. J. Ryder; on complaint; testimony of Wong Woo Tah, Koh Yoong Sung, Yao Tse Dan, and John Bourke taken.

" 19, " Cause No. 1031; U. S. v. F. S. Upham on complaint; testimony of Wong Shou Tah, Wong Che Yuen, Wong Tah Ching, Lee Ah Sing, Moh Ah Yuh, Sun Fu Ching, Chang Ah Sing, Sen Sen, Mu King, Frederick Simon and defendant taken.

Judgments and Orders:

June 16, 1920; Cause No. 766; In re Last Will and Testament of Nina Isadore Keiser, deceased; order to distribute the balance of Estate.

" 18, " Cause No. 748; In re estate of Mabel E. S. Roberts, deceased; order to distribute.

" 18, " Cause No. 999; Ying Fu Chang v. R. E. du Jardin; Order of dismissal.

" 18, " Cause No. 686; In re estate of Pedro Diaz; order to close estate.

" 18, " In re adjournment Sine die; order.

" 19, " Cause No. 445; In re Assignment of A. S. Fobes to Sterling Fessenden; order to distribute pro rata.

" 18, " Cause No. 1030; U. S. v. J. Ryder; sentence.

" 19, " Cause No. 1031; U. S. v. F. S. Upham; judgment.

Miscellaneous Filings

June 18, 1920; Cause No. 748; in re estate of Mabel E. S. Roberts, deceased; final account.

" 18, " Cause No. 1030; U. S. v. J. Ryder; complaint.

" 19, " Cause No. 1032; The Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co. Inc; petition and motion.

" 19, " Cause No. 1033; Ernest Heen v. D. K. Fernandez; complaint; affidavit of attachment; Writ; and summons.

" 19, " Cause No. 1031; U.S. v. F.S. Upham; complaint; writ.

" 22, " Cause No. 1032; The Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co. Inc; summons.

" 19, " Articles of Incorporation of The National Forwarding and Trading Corporation.

" 23, " Cause No. 1034; U. S. v. Emillano Tutay; complaint.

" 23, " Cause No. 1035; U.S. v. C.B. Weiss; complaint; summons.

" 23, " Cause No. 1036; U. S. v. Alber Porter; complaint.

" 23, " Cause No. 1037; U. S. v. Robert Burns; complaint; writ.



NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Instructions have been received from the Department of State that, on and after July 1, 1920, all applicants for Passports, both Regular and Emergency, will be charged a fee of U. S. \$1.00 for the application, and U. S. \$9.00 for the passport. Applications for Department Passports which cannot reach Washington prior to June 25th next must bear \$10.00 fee stamps.

On and after July 1, 1920, all aliens, other than officials, will be charged a fee of U. S. \$1.00 for execution of visé, and U. S. \$9.00 for the visé, of passport for travel to or through the United States.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,

American Consul-General.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: China's Note on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

References: Pp. 114-115

Questions: 1. When did the Chinese government make inquiries on this subject of the British government? 2. When did the government issue its statement regarding the possible renewal of the Alliance? 3. What was England's answer as regarded the wording of a possible renewal? 4. Upon what does China base her protest? 5. Give the date of China's ratification of the treaty of peace with Austria. Of what importance is this?

Topic 2: The Japanese in Vladivostok

References: P. 114.

Questions: 1. What is meant by a Liberal Power? 2. Why has Japan "by courtesy" been counted as such a power? 3. What action has she taken that exposes her lack of liberalism? 4. Upon what did she base her acts in Vladivostok? 5. Did this happen before or after the departure of the Americans? What is the significance of this?

Topic 3: Observations on Extraterritoriality

References: Pp. 116-116

Questions: 1. Is this paper written by an authority? 2. What does Mr. Jernigan say as to the origin of extraterritoriality? 3. What was the attitude taken by the Chinese government in the early days? 4. What change has come about recently? 5. What is the reason for this change? 6. In what treaty is

mentioned first found of extraterritoriality? 7. On what grounds is it argued that this should be abolished? 8. Do you know how long this was used in Japan? Why and when was it abolished in that country? 9. Give Mr. Jernigan's reasons for continued use of Extraterritoriality in China. How long does he think it should continue?

Topic 4: The Republican Nominee for the American Presidency

References: Pp. 112-113

Questions: 1. How is a candidate nominated in the U. S.? 2. Where did this nomination take place? 3. Who is Mr. Harding? 4. Who is nominated for the office of Vice-President? 5. What is the Republican attitude toward the League of Nations and the ratification of the Peace Treaty?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: China's Internal Condition at Present

References: Pp. 110, 112, 144, 146.

Questions: 1. What is the attitude taken by the Review as to the muddled conditions at present? Is the situation hopeless? Why? 2. Do these conditions destroy business? Give reasons? 3. What is the fundamental reason given by Mr. Tong for these conditions at present? 4. Into how many groups is the "south" broken? The "North"? 5. Just why is there so much excitement and so many threats this month? 6. What has President Hsu recently

done to confuse the Anfuites? 7. What may be the result of the President's action?

Topic 2: Domestic Conditions in South and Central China

References: Pp. 182, 184, 186, 188.

Questions: 1. Where are most of the Hankow opium-smoking dens located? 2. Why are the rich people of Changsha fleeing to Hankow? 3. What event of possible international significance has recently occurred in Yochow? 4. What action against gambling is being taken in Canton? 5. What is the present military condition of the two Kwang provinces.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The American Chamber of Commerce of China

References: Pp. 119-132.

Questions: 1. What change is there in American shipping in Shanghai between 1915 and 1920? 2. Before the present expansion in American trade, how many American banks were there in China? 3. How many are there now? 4. What load has been made by Americans to the Chinese government during the past year? 5. What important American financier visited China during the past year? 6. What work of value to China's trade is being done at the University of Nanking? 7. What manufacturing industry has developed greatly in China during the past year? 8. Why have Americans been interested in it? 9. How does the report explain the rapid general development of American business in China? 10. Do you think his explanation is correct? 11. On p. 128 under the list of "definite proposals" mark those that are of interest to Americans only and those that are of interest to Chinese and Americans. 13. Of the latter state about each proposal whether you believe it to be a good one. 13. Draw up a list of proposals that state what you think a Chamber of Commerce should work for in your home town or city.

Topic 2: Other American Chambers of Commerce in China

References: Pp. 136-40

Questions: 1. How many American Chambers of Commerce are there outside of Shanghai? 2. Where are they? 3. What is meant by good will? 4. Why is it valuable? 5. How does the writer of this article account for American popularity in China? 6. Is he correct in your opinion?

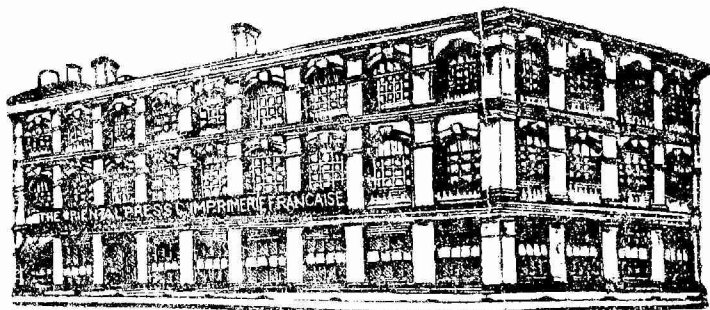
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Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from April 1 to April 10, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
					Increase	Decrease	Present year	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year		Percentage of In. or Dec.	
								Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	Miles	Miles	%	
Peking-H-Suiyuan	283630	527988	4292	815910	.....	30549	8620695	812081	.....	9.42	1392298	91300	.....	6.55
Peking-Mukden	317491	313471	1794	632756	140024	.....	5927880	1060151	.....	17.90	971044	38456	.....	3.96
Tientsin-Pukow	236490	198525	6507	441522	33551	.....	4367865	100860	.....	2.31	801424	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai-Nanking	124019	54552	3758	182329	4764	.....	1623036	143410	.....	8.84	411347	.....	8580	-2.09
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	70141	26299	1641	98081	7637	.....	716107	55632	.....	7.77	215756	49521	.....	22.96
Cheng-Tai	20879	113387	96	134362	29703	.....	1262078	376814	.....	29.86	219894	46436	.....	12.02
Canton-Kowloon	35110	3260	700	39070	.....	118	296638	6722	.....	2.27	74863	1628	.....	2.18
Kirin-Changchun	20958	73158	91	94207	57513	.....	680996	300401	.....	44.11	112009	9045	.....	8.08
Taokow-Chinghua	6306	21410	590	28306	.....	295	259558	.....	9437	-3.64	62252	352	.....	0.57
Chuchow-Pinghaiang	3291	15105	.....	18396	1255	.....	161299	29667	.....	18.84	49680	.....	60	-0.12
Canton-Samshui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kailfeng-Hogan	25399	22534	1154	49087	1561	.....	420601	35326	.....	8.40	78001	.....	903	-1.16
Wuchang-Changsha	17627	32401	.....	50028	20565	.....	455685	154468	.....	33.90	127052	84515	.....	66.54
Sau-Tsen	9123	19869	25	29017	7547	.....	283624	90801	.....	32.01	32794	4685	.....	14.29
TOTAL	1170464	1421959	20648	2613071	273158	.....	25076062	3156897	.....	16.31	4548414	296395	.....	11.16

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications